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{ 20, Hanover Square, W.1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Howardsgate, Welwyn Garden City.

(Knight, Frank and Rutley's advertisements continued on page iii.)

Telephones:

3771 Mayfair (10 lines).

20146 Edinburgh.

327 Ashford, Kent.

248 Welwyn Garden.



HAMPTON & SONS

Telephone: Whitehall 6767.

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

BRANCHES: WIMBLEDON (Phone 0080) AND HAMPSTEAD (Phone 6026)



FOR SALE WITH 800 ACRES OR ANY LESS AREA.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS EXISTANT
of an

EARLY TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

WITH THE TYPICAL OAK TIMBER FRAMING OF THE PERIOD AND
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RED BRICKPINNACLED AND TURRETED GATE HOUSE
IN A PERFECT SETTING AMID RURAL SCENERY IMMORTALISED BY
CONSTABLE.BANQUETING HALL WITH DOUBLE HAMMER BEAM ROOF.
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS,
SIXTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
FOUR BATHROOMS.ALL MODERN REQUISITES INSTALLED.
MANY OAK-PANELLED ROOMS.

THE OUTBUILDINGS, GROUNDS, ETC.,

are appropriate and adequate, while the remainder of the Estate includes TWO
GOOD FARMS, NINETEEN COTTAGES, OVER 100 ACRES OF WELL-
TIMBERED WOODLAND, ETC., affording excellent cover for pheasants, and the
partridge ground is good.Strongly recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.

FINEST POSITION ON THE FAMOUS WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE

With views of considerable extent, embracing Sunningdale Golf Links and
Chobham Ridges.
AN IDEAL HOUSE, built in the best possible manner regardless of expense and
situated in FIVE ACRES. Inexpensive to maintain.Lovely rose garden, crazy paving, banks of young shrubs, grass walks, orchard,
small kitchen garden, pine and heather.
Electric light throughout. Most modern system of central heating.
ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Undoubtedly one of the choicest of the smaller properties now on the market in this
favoured district.Price and full details of
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (S. 43,746.)

The accommodation includes: Tiled lobby, cloak room and lavatory, staircase hall, loggia, beautiful drawing room, spacious dining room, library, seven bedrooms, three fine bathrooms, perfect offices, servants' sitting room, etc.; lavatory basins in bedrooms.

Spacious garage, chauffeur's room and large recreation room, which can be converted into three-roomed flat for chauffeur.



HAMPSHIRE

IN AN UNSPOILT PART 50 MILES FROM TOWN.
350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THIS CHARMING OLD HOUSE

OF QUEEN ANNE OR EARLY GEORGIAN PERIOD,

in mellowed red brick, containing THREE OR FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
ELEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, etc.ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE,
INCLUDING HOUSE TELEPHONES.

LOVELY GROUNDS WITH CLIPPED YEW HEDGES.

GARDEN ROOM WITH DANCE FLOOR.

GARAGES, OUTBUILDINGS AND SIX COTTAGES.

HOME FARM LET AT £300 P.A.

SMALL UP-TO-DATE POULTRY FARM IN HAND; in all
183 ACRES.HUNTING. ROUGH SHOOTING. HEALTHY CLIMATE.
Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.

TROUT AND GRAYLING FISHING.

SHOOTING.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Four miles from Leominster.

One mile from a station.

About three-quarters of a mile trout and grayling fishing on River Lugg, and another
piece on stream one-quarter of a mile distant. Rough shooting over about 600 acres.

GOLF. HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (W 43,579.)

SOMERSET AND WILTS BORDERS—NEAR BATH

High ground. Golf course ten minutes. Only about fifteen minutes by car from Bath Station.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD
AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED COUNTRY HOUSE,
redecorated and fitted with electric light, central heating, etc.

Accommodation on two floors

Excellent hall and three fine reception rooms with oak floors, seven principal
bed and dressing rooms, three well equipped bathrooms, and two servants' bed-
rooms and bathroom, excellent ground-floor offices with servants' sitting room,
secondary staircase.

Five-roomed cottage with bath.

LARGE GARAGE.

INEXPENSIVE WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS

OVER THREE ACRES,
fully stocked, and field of about two-and-a-quarter acres, with long valuable
frontage.

FINE HARD TENNIS COURT.

Close to interesting old-world village. Fishing, hunting, and boating.

Strongly recommended.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. (W 21,882A.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1

Telephone No.:
Regent 4304.Telegraphic Address:
"Overbid-Piccy, London."OSBORN & MERCER
"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1IN THE HEART OF
CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY

FINE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



FOR SALE AT A TIMES PRICE WITH ANY REASONABLE AREA

The Estate, which lies compactly together, is bounded by a RIVER, affording BOATING and FISHING, and constitutes one of the choicest medium-sized Properties available to-day.

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED.

Full particulars, plan and views from the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,718.)

About an hour from London.
Enchanting diversified views.

HANTS AND WILTS



Favourite New Forest district and within easy reach of the Cathedral City of Salisbury.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

planned on two floors, facing south and standing on gravel soil.

Inner and outer halls, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light. Central Heating.

Ample stabling, garage and a cottage.

Pretty grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchard and pasture; in all

13 ACRES PRICE £4,500

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,865.)

WILTSHIRE

Fine residential and sporting district within easy reach of London by express trains.
TO BE SOLD,

ONE OF ENGLAND'S
STATELY HOMES

comprising a beautiful old mullioned stone-built Jacobean and Queen Anne House, with stone-tiled roof, mullioned windows, etc., standing on gravel soil in a

NICELY TIMBERED PARK

through which it is approached by a carriage drive with LODGE.

Internally there is much beautiful oak paneling, many fine old fireplaces and other period features to delight the eye, whilst modern comforts have been skilfully introduced, including five bathrooms, lavatory basins in nearly all the bedrooms. Electric light, automatic central heating, etc.

Fine suite of reception rooms, eight principal bedrooms and ample bachelors' and servants' bedrooms.

THE GROUNDS ARE A FEATURE

and are exquisitely laid out in lawns with flower and rose landscape gardens, fishponds and fountains, sunken rose garden, etc.

Large heated garage, ample stabling, men's rooms, etc.

£8,500 WITH 20 ACRES

(Nearly 1,000 acres more with two miles of trout fishing available.)

Strongly recommended by the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, as above. (15,862.)

SURREY

Close to the famous Hog's Back, a few miles south of Guildford.

WELL-EQUIPPED HOUSE SET IN GARDENS
OF INFINITE APPEAL

delightfully varied in character, and including a lovely rock garden, lily pond, tennis and other lawns, sylvan woodland, etc.

The House stands on loam soil with delightful southern views, and contains lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' sitting room, etc.

Company's water and electric light.

Garage, stabling and cottage.

For SALE at the reduced price of

£3,000 WITH OVER 4 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (M1547.)

DORSET



CENTRE OF CATTISTOCK HUNT and convenient of station and the County Town—Charming Georgian HOUSE, standing high in beautiful old-established grounds. Three reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; garage, ample buildings and two cottages.

£5,000 WITH FOURTEEN ACRES

Further land and Trout Fishing available

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,886.)

£4,000

A SACRIFICE

SUSSEX

Near the Ashdown Forest and Tunbridge Wells, and standing 500ft. up, with wonderful views for 30 miles. Well-built House, with three reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc. Company's water and electric light and power, telephone; garage, stabling, cottage and useful outbuildings.

2 COTTAGES

20 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,674.)

A WONDER HOUSE ON THE
SURREY HILLS

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED, modernised to a degree and possessing every amenity to satisfy the most exacting buyer. All on two floors, with the principal rooms facing south and west, with fine views. Low upkeep.

Only eighteen miles from London and 40 minutes by train.

THREE WELL-PROPORTIONED RECEPTION ROOMS, seven bed and dressing rooms, three sumptuously appointed tiled bathrooms and model domestic offices with servants' hall. CENTRAL AND DOMESTIC HEATING, lavatory basins in every bedroom, electric light and power and all main services.

SPACIOUS GARAGE, gardener's cottage and useful buildings.

GARDENS OF IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL, fully matured and economical to run; sun loggia with flagged terrace, tennis and ornamental lawns, lily ponds and fountain, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

ONLY £4,950 FREEHOLD
MORTGAGE ARRANGED

Must be seen at once. Early application essential.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,875.)

AN OPPORTUNITY
NOT TO BE MISSED

NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE

standing 400ft. up on the famous sandstone ridge.

It is modernised to a degree, planned for economy of labour and in unimpeachable order. The accommodation includes hall, three good reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two tiled bathrooms and model domestic offices with servants' hall.

All main services, central and domestic heating, telephone, etc. Large garage, two capital cottages.

Grounds of peculiar appeal, well stocked and in excellent order.



Hard and grass tennis courts, orchard, paddock and sylvan woodlands.

A UNIQUE LITTLE PROPERTY OF 10 ACRES

which owing to special circumstances may be had at a

DEAD BARGAIN PRICE.

SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.

Full particulars and photos of Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,887.)

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Hawk St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

NEAR BANBURY

Two miles of station.

In good country 75 minutes from London.

EXCELLENTLY SITUATED FOR HUNTING WITH FOUR PACKS.



EXCEPTIONALLY FINE WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

in a miniature park, approached by two drives with lodge entrances. BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED AND DECORATED THROUGHOUT. Thirteen bed and dressing, five baths, three reception and billiard room; main water, electric light, gas and drainage.

First-class stabling and garage accommodation, two lodges, two cottages, farmery.

LOVELY GROUNDS AND WELL TIMBERED PARKLAND

ABOUT 34 ACRES FREEHOLD.

Strongly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 6040.)

SOMERSET. NEAR THE QUANTOCKS

Two-and-a-half miles main line station. Good hunting.

PICTURESQUE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.



£1,800

Eight bed and dressing, bath, three reception and lounge. MAIN WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Garage. Stabling for five.

DELIGHTFUL TIMBERED GARDEN, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden.

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES FREEHOLD.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 7004.)

ON OUTSKIRTS OF A PICTURESQUE

OLD WORLD VILLAGE IN KENT

London one-and-a-quarter hours. Charming views.



THIS WELL BUILT RESIDENCE.

Two drives, one with lodge entrance; thirteen bed, bath, four reception and billiards room.

Co.'s water and gas; stabling, two coach houses and rooms.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

Tennis court and well-timbered meadowland.

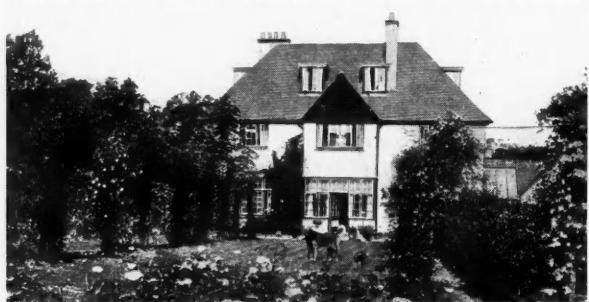
EIGHTEEN ACRES.

£3,750 FREEHOLD.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 2623.)

BUSHEY, HERTS

QUIET SITUATION NEAR SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THROUGHOUT, PARQUET FLOORS, ETC.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN PRE-WAR RESIDENCE

Drive. Seven bed, bath, three reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS. CO.'S WATER. TWO GARAGES.

WELL-LAI-D-OUT GROUNDS.

TWO ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 4118.)

BUCKS. GOOD PRIVATE FISHING

NEAR OLD-WORLD TOWN. EXCELLENT HUNTING.



UNIQUE LITTLE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

Eight bed and dressing, bath, oak-panelled hall and dining room, two other reception rooms. Main water, gas and drainage. Electric light available. Stabling. Two garages.

PRETTY GARDENS, tennis court and pastureland. BOUNDED BY THE RIVER OUSE.

20 ACRES. £2,250, OR NEAR OFFER.

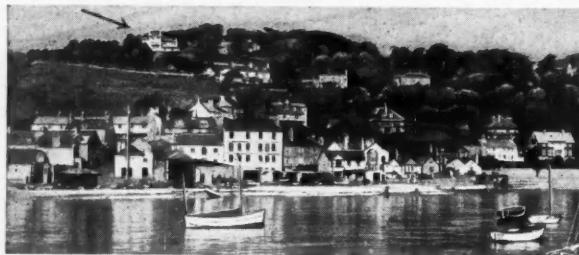
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 6386.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
Grosvenor 1032 & 1033.

£5,000 ONLY—A SACRIFICIAL PRICE



SUPERB VIEWS.
DORSET COAST.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE, in perfect decorative condition, containing ten bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, four delightful sitting rooms, billiard room; all modern conveniences; running water in best bedrooms; hot water heating; grounds of great beauty; in all about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Most strongly recommended from personal inspection, by Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

MERSEA ISLAND, ESSEX.

NINE-AND-A-HALF MILES COLCHESTER.

REPRODUCTION XVII CENTURY YACHTS-

MAN'S RESIDENCE, on banks River Blackwater, retaining all period characteristics. Hall with lavatory and cloakroom off, lounge, dining and drawing rooms, loggia and terrace overlooking river, modern equipped offices, five beds, tiled bath with shower; studded oak doors and panelling, open brick fireplaces, and polished oak floors throughout; central heating, electric light, main drainage, telephone; picturesque timbered grounds with garage, and Roman relics of historical interest. Two acres. £3,000, Freehold, or offer.

Particulars of SORRELLI, 40, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.

WESTMORLAND.—The extensive DEER FOREST

of MARTINDALE to be LET, extending to about 9,000 acres, lying south and east of Ullswater in the English Lake District; limit 25 stags and 25 hinds. There is a Shooting Lodge, well furnished: electric light, hot and cold water, etc.; also garage, stables, slaughter-house and stalker's house, situated in the heart of the Forest and ten miles from Penrith Station (L.M. & S. Ry. main line).—For further particulars apply to the ESTATE AGENT, Lowther, Penrith.

DORSET COAST.—XVII century stone-built

MANOR HOUSE to be LET. Low rental. Three reception, six to eight bed, two bathrooms; gardens, tennis court; garage, stabling, studio. Part furniture.—"A 8991." c/o COUNTRY LIFE OFFICES, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

GENUINE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE



On Sand and Gravel. Between Chobham and Woking. With unrivalled rail service. BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED and having ELECTRIC LIGHTING and CO.'S WATER, etc. installed, this delightful old House retains a wealth of fine old timbers, is in perfect order, and contains hall, three reception rooms, cloakroom, etc., two capital bathrooms, and six bed and dressing rooms, etc.; usual outbuildings. CHARMING GARDENS with fine old walnut and other trees, tennis lawn, good vegetable garden, etc.; in all about THREE ACRES.

Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (10,071.)

WEST SOMERSET.—An attractive HUNTING

BOX on edge of moors, 400ft. above sea level with magnificent views, nine miles from Taunton, in centre of Quantock Stagheads and West Somerset Hunts. Lounge hall, four reception, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms, convenient domestic offices; groom's cottage, stabling, garages and other useful outbuildings; 43 acres; electric light, water and drainage. Price £4,500 (offers invited).—Full particulars of DEACON & EVANS, Land Agents, Taunton, Somerset.

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY, well Let on

leases and agreements, producing a clear income of £625, all rent paid in advance. Price £6,750. £4,500 could remain on mortgage.—Particulars, MILLS & PAYNE, 51, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

Telephone :
Grosvenor 3131.CURTIS & HENSON
LONDONTelegrams :
"Submit, London."REOWNED BORDER PROPERTY WITH FAMOUS STRETCH OF SALMON FISHING
THE FAMOUS TEMPLE POOL AND LONG FRONTOAGE TO THE RIVER TWEED.

"LEES," COLDSTREAM,
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.
Approached from Coldstream by a drive with lodge through the Park to the stone-built House in magnificent situation commanding extensive views.
ENTRANCE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION, BILLIARD, EIGHT PRINCIPAL AND FIVE STAFF BEDROOMS, NURSERIES, THREE BATHROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES AND USEFUL BUILDINGS.
Old walled garden.
COMPANY'S GAS.
EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.
LARGE STABLE YARD AND GARAGE.
NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
Finely timbered park of about
50 ACRES.



The Residence can be Purchased separately with or without the exclusive fishing rights.—Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

WHERE THREE HOME COUNTIES MEET

ENCHANTING SCENERY. TWO MILES FROM FAMOUS GOLF COURSE, 300FT. UP ON SANDY SOIL. BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. Every possible modern requirement installed. The last word in comfort. Hot and cold water everywhere. Tasteful decorations. Long carriage drive. Beautiful views. Southern exposure. Secluded and private. Five reception, fourteen bedrooms (eleven have hand basins), five bathrooms; concealed radiators, electric light, Co.'s water available; fine old XIIth century barn used as a skating rink, garage for six, stabling, home farm, four cottages; GARDENS planned by well-known landscape gardener, hard court, two grass courts, rock and water garden, lake and fishponds connected by trout stream; old yew hedges, orchards, parkland.

OVER 70 ACRES.

PRICE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
Hunting, Shooting and Golf.—CURTIS & HENSON,
5, Mount Street, W. 1.

MIDWAY BETWEEN LONDON AND THE COAST

320 FT. ABOVE SEA, MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL COMMON AND OWNERS ESTATE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES. Delightful half-timbered RESIDENCE, built of brick and stone, with bold clustered chimney stacks; partly clad with roses and wisteria. A GEM in a PERFECT SETTING of yew hedges, old-world gardens and stone flagged paths. Four reception, twelve bedrooms, day and night nurseries, three bathrooms; electric light, central heating, telephone, Co.'s water, modern drainage, every possible requirement. Sandyloam soil. Garages, two cottages. Delightful gardens, stone-paved terrace, barbecue borders, sunken lawn with two tennis courts flanked by giant oaks, new green hard court, stocked kitchen garden, orchard; over 40 ACRES.
TO LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE. MODERATE RENTAL, NO PREMIUM. First-class golf. Highly recommended. Personally inspected.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

HOLMBURY AND EWHURST

EASY REACH OF DORKING, PANORAMIC VIEWS FOR 30 MILES, 500FT. UP. EXTREMELY PICTURESQUE HOUSE, entirely on two floors, protected by private Estates; adjacent to common lands; winding drive with lodge; unspoilt surroundings; healthy position. Four reception, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, Company's water, Company's electric light (soon available), modern drainage, telephone; two garages, rooms for chauffeur, stabling, laundry; beautifully matured grounds sloping to south, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, rose garden, two paddocks, woodland and small stream; in all

ABOUT SEVENTEEN ACRES.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Easy reach golf. Highly recommended.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BERKSHIRE—BETWEEN NEWBURY AND READING—40 MINUTES' EXPRESS RAIL WELL-KNOWN COUNTRY ESTATE WITH OLD RED-BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE IN FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

FINE SITUATION ON RISING GROUND, SOUTHERLY ASPECTS OVER BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA.

Protecting woodland on north.
Three drives with lodges.

The accommodation is in first-class order AND ALL ON TWO FLOORS. Sun lounge, sitting hall, Adam drawing room, dining room, library, garden hall. Above, all on one floor, are eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, three tiled bathrooms, five staff rooms and fourth bathroom.

LAVATORY BASINS IN BED-ROOMS.

POLISHED OAK FLOORS,
CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRICITY FROM PRIVATE PLANT.

UNFAILING WATER SUPPLY.

THE TOTAL AREA IS ABOUT 500 ACRES, WHICH WITH ADDITIONAL RENTED LAND FORMS A FIRST-CLASS SHOOT.

Close to first-class golf. Very highly recommended.—Views and particulars from the Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



NEW SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE COURTYARD, BUILDINGS, GARAGE, HUNTER STABLING, CHAUFFEUR'S AND GROOM'S COTTAGES.

BEAUTIFUL OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Yew hedges, TENNIS LAWNS, walled fruit garden, useful glass, WELL-TIMBERED ROLLING PARK.

THE FARM AND MODEL BUILDINGS ARE EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR RAISING PEDIGREE STOCK; PASTURES WITH WATER LAID ON, the whole well farmed.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE, 16 COTTAGES.

56 acres of woods and plantations.

SALISBURY & MARLBOROUGH

EASY REACH OF EXCELLENT MARKET TOWN; under two hours' rail; 500ft. up. Unusually fine sporting Estate. Light soil. ADMIRABLY SUITED FOR HORSE-BREEDING. Beautiful old QUEENANNE RESIDENCE, in first-class order; period decorations. Four reception, eighteen bedrooms, four bathrooms; electric light, central heating, good water; stabling and garages; matured gardens, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, etc., shady trees, home farm and six cottages, rich grass and productive arable land; in all about

350 ACRES. REDUCED PRICE.
FIRST RATE SHOOTING, WITH EXCELLENT MIXED BAG. Additional sporting rights over 800 acres included. Hunting, trout fishing, golf, and polo clubs.

Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BY AUCTION AT UPSET RESERVE OF £3,750
A FASCINATING PERIOD HOUSE ONLY 45 MINUTES' RAIL. ON THE SURREY, KENT AND SUSSEX BORDER.

"BROOK STREET,"

NEVER

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND NO OUTLAY REQUIRED FOR PRESENT-DAY AMENITIES.

RETIRING SITUATION WITH CHARMING SURROUNDINGS.

THE OLD OAST HOUSE and mellowed red-brick BUILDINGS enhance the DELIGHTFUL ATMOSPHERE created by the XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE full of ORIGINAL and INTERESTING TIMBERS.

The approach is by a carriage drive quite away from the road, and the accommodation comprises: Oak hall, three delightful old-world reception rooms, nine similar bedrooms, three bathrooms, compact offices.



TWO GARAGES AND COTTAGE.
Informal gardens and grounds of old-world character, paved forecourt, two tennis courts, flower garden, rockery, prolific kitchen and fruit gardens, two orchards, stone quarry, and two good pasture fields intersected by stream; in all

ABOUT 30 ACRES

Strongly recommended. For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION, on September 15th next.—Solicitors, Messrs. HERBERT REEVES & CO., 42, Old Broad Street, E.C. Auctioneers, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.

SUFFOLK

Within easy reach of Woodbridge, Ipswich and Aldeburgh.
XVII CENTURY RESIDENCE, in a finely timbered park, approached by 3 long drives, each with lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, panelled walnut, fine suite reception rooms, 8 bathrooms, 24 bed and dressing rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Excellent stabling and garages, cottages and outbuildings. LOVELY OLD GARDENS, 3 tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, orchard, cricket ground, covered swimming bath, etc. **FOR SALE WITH 530 OR 730 ACRES.** The Estate affords very good shooting.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (6730.)

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, WITH FISHING STREAM. **DEVON** (1½ miles station, 500ft. up, sandy soil, lovely views).

Hall, 3 good reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 bed. Electric light, gas, Co.'s water, telephone, central heating. GARAGE FOR 4. STABLING. COTTAGE. Nicely timbered old ground, tennis court, walled kitchen garden, and rich grazing land : in all about 10 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (12,878.)

Strongly recommended. Excellent order.

NORFOLK—THE BROADS

(4 miles Norwich, delightful bracing position, good sporting facilities).—**FOR SALE**, lovely old **GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** with all modern conveniences. South aspect. Quaint hall, four reception, two bathrooms, 8-10 bedrooms. Electric light, telephone, central heating, excellent water.

Garages, stabling, farmery : charming pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet, kitchen garden, woodland and excellent pastureland. 24 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (16,351.)



£2,750 WITH 2 ACRES. MORE LAND AVAILABLE.

GLOS. (Close to 18-hole golf course).—Attractive **GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE**, over 600ft. up : hall, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, 7 bedrooms, etc. Garage for 2 cars.

Electric light, telephone, Co.'s water, perfect drainage. Charming pleasure grounds, lawns, rose garden, walled kitchen garden and grassland.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (16,162.)

BARGAIN PRICE. £2,900.

COTSWOLDS (2 HOURS LONDON, 400ft. up, on rock and gravel).

DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE, with fine oak paneling, old fireplaces, etc. : large hall, 5 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms ; electric light, central heating, gas, Co.'s water, telephone.

3 COTTAGES. Large garage. Charming grounds with tennis court, rock garden, walled-in kitchen garden, etc. : in all about

6 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (1913.)

Inpected and strongly recommended.

£2,500 Freehold. Bargain. Might Let Unfurnished. **S. DEVON COAST** (high position ½ mile sea, south aspect).—

Excellent **RESIDENCE** with loggia, verandah and balcony. Lounge hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 9 bedrooms. Co.'s water, gas, 'phone, main drainage.

Garage for 2. Stabling.

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FIFTEEN BEDROOMS,
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ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL
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Modern outbuildings with garage and
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Hall, five reception
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rooms, nine principal
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Lodge, farmhouse,
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three cottages, garage,
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Containing:

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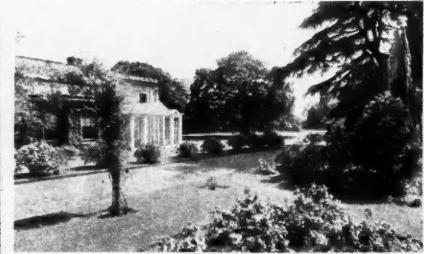
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Hall, four reception, ten bed, two bathrooms, and
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OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE of French design, in wonderful old-world grounds of entrancing loveliness, with gorgeous flowering shrubs, trout lake, tennis lawn, picturesquely woodland and paddock. Three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, three servants' bedrooms, two baths, servants' sitting room; garage and out-buildings.

TEN ACRES.

Apply RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., 8, Queen Street, Exeter.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE. Hunting with Croome, Worcestershire and Ledbury; pleasantly situated on outskirts of residential village four miles south of Worcester; approached by well-timbered drive. Two reception, six bedrooms; excellent stabling and garage, men's rooms, gardener's cottage; five-and-a-half acres, more land if desired.—Owner's Agent, ABELL, 85, High St., Worcester.

DORSET.—To LET, beautiful old stone-built COUNTRY HOUSE of distinction but of moderate size, in small well-timbered park; containing four reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light, central heating, good water supply and up-to-date sanitation; exceptionally beautiful pleasure grounds and gardens.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. CARTER, JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1.

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE "HOUSES WANTED" COLUMN

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BORDERS. TWO HOURS EXPRESS FROM LONDON



FINE POSITION. 350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
CENTRAL FOR HUNTING WITH THE FERNIE, PYTCHELY AND QUORN.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED STONE-BUILT
RESIDENCE IN THE

TUDOR STYLE.

Stone facings, mullioned windows, etc.
Modernised regardless of cost and in perfect order.
Drive approach quarter of a mile long.

Galleried lounge hall, four spacious reception rooms,
polished oak parquetry on ground and first floors,
eleven bedrooms, dressing room, four bathrooms.

CONCEALED CENTRAL HEATING.
CO'S ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

LARGE GARAGE. STABLING FOR SIX.
Tennis court. Walled kitchen garden.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS,
beautifully timbered and bounded by pretty stretch
of water with boating and fishing. Park-like meadow-
land and plantations. Comprising over

44 ACRES.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A REASONABLE PRICE (WELL BELOW COST).

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WANTAGE, BERKSHIRE. 350ft. UP

OVERLOOKING LAMBOURN DOWNS.

EASY REACH OF NEWBURY, MARLBOROUGH AND OXFORD. 60 MILES LONDON.
NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET.



CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE.
Modernised and on two floors.
On outskirts of old market town. Quiet and secluded.

Lounge hall, two good reception, model domestic
offices, six bedrooms, tiled bathroom.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.
CO'S GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.
Excellent repair.

DOUBLE GARAGE. TENNIS COURT.
SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE OLD-ESTABLISHED
GARDENS
beautifully timbered. Orchard.

The House is clad with roses and creepers and of most
appealing appearance.



TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500.

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POSITIVELY ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PROPERTIES IN SUFFOLK

ATTRACTIVE AS A PLEASURE OR PROFIT FARM WITH A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.



300FT. UP.

EASY REACH OF THE BROADS.

Substantial and pleasing type of
COUNTRY HOUSE,
approached by long avenue drive. In splendid order.
Three reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
Spacious, bright and cheerful rooms.
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS,
tennis court, fruit walls and range of glass.
GARAGES. STABLES.

THREE COTTAGES.
EXCELLENT FARMERY
(well away from the Residence). Sound land, including
50 ACRES of pasture and small wood.

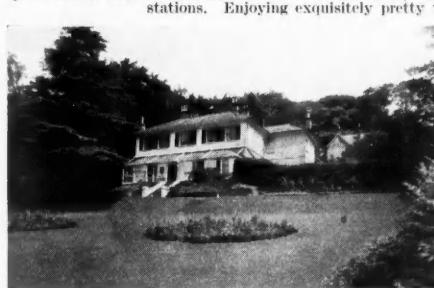
93 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500. NEAR OFFER CONSIDERED.

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21 MILES SOUTH. REIGATE
POSITION OF UNUSUAL CHARM. 300FT. UP.

Adjacent to Common. Delightful woodland scenery.

GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE. TWO FLOORS.
Quiet and secluded situation. Off the "beaten track," but easy of access to two
stations. Enjoying exquisitely pretty views.



Three reception, panelled billiard room, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, maids' sitting room, parquet flooring. Central heating. Fixed basins in principal bedrooms. Main electricity, gas and water. Drive approach. Lodge entrance. Double garage. Tennis court. Beautiful gardens on a gentle, sun-bathed slope; wonderful collection of trees.
THREE ACRES, FREEHOLD.

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

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HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

400FT. UP. 40 MILES LONDON.

Close to some of the prettiest country in the South.

MUST BE SOLD. OWNER GOING ABROAD
In a very pleasant location between Farnham and Hindhead. Good society. Convenient for golf.



FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,000.

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ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST
ADJOINING OPEN FOREST LAND AND COMMANDING WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS EXTENDING TO SOUTHAMPTON WATER.



Erected only a few years ago regardless of cost, and many thousands of pounds were spent upon the Property and upon laying out the grounds. —

THE RESIDENCE
is perfectly equipped and contains nine principal bedrooms, four servants' bedrooms, four bathrooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, entrance hall, complete domestic offices. Electric lighting and pumping plant. Radiators.

Garage, Stabling, Cottages.
The unusually beautiful gardens and grounds almost entirely surround the House and comprise spreading lawns, rock and rose gardens, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, pastureland; the whole extending to an area of about

FIFTEEN ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.



Illustrated particulars, with price, may be obtained of the Sole Agents, FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.



BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE ALEXANDER KNIGHT, ESQ.

CHILDE OKEFORD, DORSET

Six miles from Blandford.

Hunting with the Portman, Miss Guest's and Blackmore Vale Hounds.

THE DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

"LONG LYNCH."

Five principal bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two servants' bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, ample domestic offices.

Stabling. Garage for three cars. Petrol gas lighting. Excellent water supply.

Charming pleasure grounds, double tennis court, croquet lawn, productive kitchen garden, two thriving orchards, paddocks; about eight-and-a-half acres in all two bungalows with gardens. Also

ABOUT 32 ACRES OF CHOICE PASTURELAND AT CHILDE OKEFORD, AND ABOUT TWELVE ACRES AT SHILLINGSTONE.

(To be offered in small Lots.)

The whole extends to an area of about

52 ACRES.

Vacant possession of the Residence, gardens and some pastureland will be given on completion.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in eight Lots, at The Crown Hotel, Blandford, on Thursday, September 8th, 1932, at 3 p.m. precisely (unless previously Sold Privately).

Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. TRAILL, CASTLEMAN-SMITH and WILSON, Blandford, Dorset, or of the

Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton; and Messrs. SENIOR & GODWIN, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.

EXECUTORS MUST SELL.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Hunting with the Fernie, Cottesmore and Pytchley. Nine miles from Market Harborough, four miles from Uppingham.

THE REMAINING FREEHOLD PORTIONS OF THE HORNINGHOLD ESTATE.

comprising:

Two very attractive RESIDENCES or Hunting-boxes in the picturesque village of Horninghold, known as

"ORCHARD HOUSE" and "TOWNEND HOUSE" both having stabling, garages, gardens and paddocks.

Two important dairying and mixed FARMS, known as PRIORY FARM of 155 acres and BLASTON LODGE FARM of 210 acres, equipped with Houses and buildings.

SMALL HOLDING of 50 acres, with House and buildings at Blaston; also at Horninghold.

RANGE OF VALUABLE HUNTING STABLES. FIVE EXCELLENT COTTAGES WITH GARDENS. EIGHT ENCLOSURES OF PASTURELAND, AND ALLOTMENT GARDENS.

The whole extends to an area of about

470 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION OF SOME OF THE PROPERTIES WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in Sixteen Lots at the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough, on Tuesday, August 23rd, 1932, at three o'clock (unless previously Sold Privately).

Particulars, plans and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the

Solicitors, Messrs. SPEECHLEY, MUMFORD & CRAIG, 10, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2; or of the

Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.

A LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE.

DORSET

One mile from Shillingstone, four miles from Sturminster Newton, and six miles from Blandford.

HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS.

In charming rural country.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Situated in a delightful position on high ground.

Nine principal and secondary bedrooms, servants' bedrooms, bathroom, oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, servants' hall, ample domestic offices.

OUTHUSES.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

EXCELLENT STABLING.



BEAUTIFUL MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

tennis court, productive kitchen garden, orchards, choice pastureland.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Also

TWO ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES, with good gardens; the whole extends to an area of about

21 ACRES.

Illustrated particulars of FOX & SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

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LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE HONBLE. GERALD MONTAGU.
MARINE RESIDENCE known as
"BAY HOUSE," SANDGATE

Best residential district on the outskirts of Folkestone, Kent.



SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE. Stone mullioned and leaded casement windows; in perfect order; standing high up on the cliffside, facing south, embracing uninterrupted sea views. Ten bedrooms, four bathrooms, three reception rooms; polished oak floors, Tudor fireplaces; central heating, Company's electric light, gas and water, main drainage, garage; delightful terraced gardens, including lawns, pretty flower beds, etc. The property has been maintained regardless of cost.

TO BE SOLD. FREEHOLD.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1.

25 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON

EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE.



DELIGHTFUL OLD ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE.
Six or seven bedrooms, hall, two reception rooms, bathroom; Company's water and electricity, modern sanitation, central heating.
UNIQUE GARDENS. YEW HEDGES.
FOURTEEN ACRES. TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
(Folio 18,933.)

COLLINS & COLLINS, OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

"ST. MARTIN'S," EAST BRENT, SOMERSET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, from Michaelmas next; within 20 miles Bristol, four miles Burnham-on-Sea. Excellent golf course; hunting. Medium size, modern, labour-saving house; stabling, garage; two acres orchard and grounds.

To be viewed by order only.

Particulars and order to view from Mrs. DERRICK, 2, Royal Crescent, Cheltenham, Glos.

TO LET.

BATH (Somerset).—Modern BUNGALOW, seven rooms, bathroom (h. & c.), usual offices; central heating throughout; electric light and gas, Company's water; well-stocked garden; concrete floor garage, 16ft. by 10ft. Three miles from City. Trams 2 minutes. Station five minutes (golf course one mile, two others easy reach). Healthy position, commanding delightful views. £65 per annum. Possession September quarter. View by appointment only.—THORNTON, Little Ridgeway, Bathford, Bath.

Re the Hon. F. G. Wynn, deceased.

CAERNARVONSHIRE

GLYNLLIVON PARK, LLANWDDA.

Llanwddu Station two miles; on the main road Caernarvon to Pwllheli.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE

of the

VALUABLE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNISHINGS of the Chippendale, Queen Anne, Charles II., James I., Louis XV. periods; old and well-preserved Jacobean and Elizabethan furniture, works of art, oil paintings, coloured sporting prints and engravings, two pipe organs, pedal and barrel organs, harp and other musical instruments and a large collection of pewter, brass, copper, lustre ware (copper and silver), rare old books from MacLean Abbey, Llanrwst, etc., together with the late Mr. Wynn's

MOST VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION

OLD ENGLISH AND WELSH OAK PERIOD FURNITURE,

and the unique collection of

ARMOUR AND ARMOURY

models and reliques of all description contained in Plas Newydd and the Fort (within the Park).

JOHN PRITCHARD & CO. (Parker Mackenzie, F.A.I.) have been favoured with instructions from the Right Hon. Lord Newborough to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises under a marquee.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesday to Saturday, August 23rd to 27th inclusive, at 11 a.m. each day.

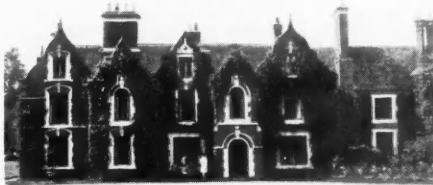
VIEW DAYS.—Friday and Saturday, August 19th and 20th, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Light refreshments at a moderate charge on both view and sale days.

Catalogues, 1/- each (by post 1/3) of the Auctioneers, Bangor and Colwyn Bay. Telephones: 47 Bangor and 2556 Colwyn Bay.



SHROPSHIRE.—To be LET, "MARTON HALL," near Baschurch, Shrewsbury nine miles; five reception, nine bed and dressing rooms and three bathrooms; nine servants' bedrooms with bathroom, two menservants' bedrooms with bathroom; electric light, central heating, abundant water supply; inexpensive gardens with glasshouses; stabling and garage, two lodges. Also, if desired, the home farm of 104 acres with bailiff's house, three cottages and buildings. There are eight acres of woodland and meres of 22 acres. Hunting with three packs; shooting over 155 acres and fishing in two meres or lakes. Church and post office within one-and-a-half miles.—For further particulars and orders to view apply Messrs. HALL & STEAVENSON, Land Agents and Surveyors, College Hill, Shrewsbury. Tel. No. 2283 Shrewsbury.



SEISDON HALL.—Attractive old HOUSE, modernised. Five miles from Wolverhampton, six from Dudley and Stourbridge. Hall, dining, drawing room, study, seven bedrooms, three dressing rooms, billiard room, ample domestic offices, good sanitation. Old-world and walled-in garden, two tennis courts; stabling for five horses. Hunting with two packs. Cow house, garage for three cars. Ten acres of land. Inexpensive upkeep. Gardener's cottage. Shooting over 400 acres, more if desired. The whole is in first class condition.—Apply BACHE, Seisdon, Wolverhampton.

500FT. UP.

FACING SOUTH AND WEST.

CHILTERN HILLS
Only 35 minutes' train journey from London.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE.

Designed by an eminent architect, beautifully appointed and fitted. In perfect order. Six bedrooms (lavatory basins), two bathrooms. COY'S WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. Oak-beamed lounge hall, three reception rooms. Two acres. Charming gardens. Cottage.

TO BE SOLD.

Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 19,150.)

ONE HOUR OF LONDON

FOUR-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION. NINE MILES FROM OXFORD. BERKSHIRE.

ATTRACTIVE
BLACK-AND-
WHITE
HALF-TIMBERED
RESIDENCE.

In perfect order.

Four reception rooms,
fourteen bed and dressing
rooms, three bath-
rooms.

Electric light.
Central heating.
Garage, stabling, two
cottages.

DELIGHTFUL
GARDENS,
including two hard
tennis courts, lawns,
etc., extending to
about



FIFTEEN ACRES.

Full details from Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, London, W. 1. (19,461.)

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

BATH.—To LET. Furnished, long period.—Delightfully situated HOUSE; park scenery, three minutes' trams, shops, country. Three reception rooms, six bedrooms; telephone, service lift, electric light, power, gas, wireless; every convenience. Present maid if desired. 5½ guineas weekly.—PAINE, 16, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Somerset.

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TO DISCERNING VENDORS

SKILFULLY DIRECTED "SELLING METHODS" which create a condition of real activity and produce definite results have increased considerably the number of sales transacted by F. L. MERCER & CO. The firm SPECIALIZES SOLELY IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES (from £2,000 to £20,000), and will inspect FREE OF EXPENSE residential Properties of this character, and advise as to the most effective means of establishing contact with a purchaser. The offer is only extended to owners who seriously desire to sell in the present market, and those who wish to avail themselves of this valuable consultative service should communicate at once with

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7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1.
Tel., Regent 2481 (private branch exchange).

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE, WITHIN TEN MILES OF OXFORD, a COUNTRY PROPERTY of 20 to 30 ACRES, with ten or twelve bedrooms and one or two cottages; grounds must be matured. Price up to £6,000.—Particulars with photograph to HAMPTON & SONS, Estate Agents, 20, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.

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IN THE MOST SPORTING PARTS OF SCOTLAND

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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS AND SPECIAL PRIVATE TREATY OFFERS

BY DIRECTION OF H. MCLEOD, ESQ.

BRADFIELD MANOR, HULLAVINGTON,
CHIPPENHAM, WILTS

Three miles from Norton Polo Ground, centre of Beaufort Hunt.

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL AND HISTORICAL MANOR HOUSE,

structurally renovated last year under direction of Sir Harold Shakespeare.
400 ACRES, chiefly
PASTURELAND. Let at rents totalling £453 per annum. To be offered for SALE by AUCTION early in September (if not Sold Privately previously). — Illustrated particulars in due course of the Sole Agents and Auctioneers, JACKSON STOPS, Council Chambers, Cirencester. (Tel. 334)



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THE EWEN ESTATE, KEMBLE, CIRENCESTER
THIS WELL-KNOWN AND IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE,

including the charming principal Residence, "ELM GREEN." Three reception, eleven bed, three baths; small stabling; electric light and central heating.



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WITH ABOUT QUARTER OF A MILE TROUT FISHING.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

TO BE SOLD,

AN OLD COTSWOLD RESIDENCE.

THREE RECEPTION, FIVE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.



IN ALL SOME TWELVE ACRES.
Full details Owner's Agents, JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. (1934.)

(Also a cottage used with Residence; schoolroom, sitting room, fitted bath and three bedrooms.)

GARAGE,
STABLE.

ATTRACTIVE
GARDENS.

PADDOCKS.

Two reception rooms, seven bedrooms, tower room, bathroom, good domestic offices; well-wooded grounds.

About
TWO ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, at Daish's Hotel, Shanklin, on Saturday, September 3rd, 1932, at 3 p.m.

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SUSSEX
LOVELY VIEWS OVER SOUTH DOWNS.
About 9 ACRES. Auction September.
UPSET PRICE. **MUST BE SOLD.**
ENTIRELY MODERNISED HOUSE.



WOODY BAY, NORTH DEVON
ABSOLUTE SECLUSION, CLOSE TO THE SEA.
MARVELLOUS SCENERY. PERFECT CLIMATE.
TWO COTTAGES.
4½ ACRES. To Auction. Upset Price £3,000.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE
GENUINE COTSWOLD MANOR.
To be LET, Furnished, on Most Reasonable Terms.

Particulars of JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester, or London and branches.

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BERKELEY SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1

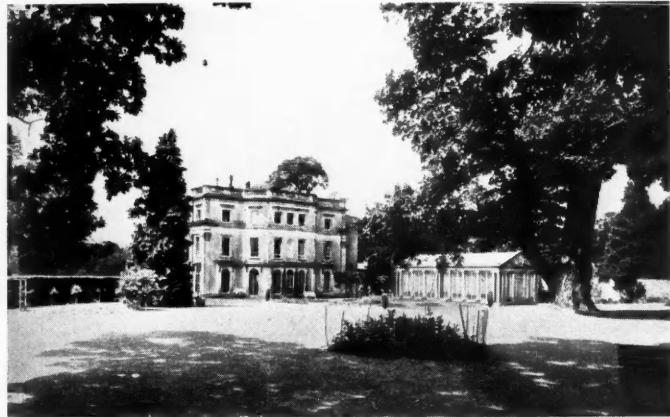
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EIGHT MILES FROM KEMBLE JUNCTION.

ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS FROM PADDINGTON (NON-STOP).



THE ESTATE.

which comprises TEN MIXED FARMS and the greater part of THREE VILLAGES, including upwards of 40 COTTAGES is

IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT

and (excluding the Residence and lands in hand) produces an income of nearly

£3,000 PER ANNUM.

THE WOODS PROVIDE GOOD SHOOTING

and there is

EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING FOR ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AS A WHOLE, or would be LET, FURNISHED, with the SHOOTING, for a TERM OF YEARS.



THE BARNSLEY PARK ESTATE

of about

4,040 ACRES

including the fine moderate-sized stone-built XVIIIth CENTURY MANSION delightfully situated in the centre of a

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK OF 350 ACRES,

and containing:

VERY FINE HALL OVER 40FT. SQUARE,

FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS,

ABOUT 25 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS AND FOUR BATHROOMS,

ELECTRIC LIGHT,

CENTRAL HEATING,

EXCELLENT PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY



Sole Agents, LOFTS & WARNER, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Gros. 3056.)

40 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

EIGHT MILES FROM HITCHIN, MAIN LINE STATION.

CHICKSANDS PRIORY.

AN HISTORICAL AND MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTY SEAT of moderate size, dating from the XIIIth century. The Priory stands in fine park and contains four reception rooms, billiard room, six principal bedrooms with dressing rooms, sixteen other bedrooms and four bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT,
CENTRAL HEATING.

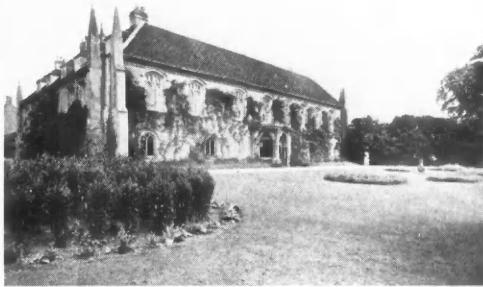
Garage, stabling, cottage accommodation,

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

WITH SHOOTING OVER ABOUT 2,000 ACRES,

AT A MOST REASONABLE RENT.



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OVERLOOKING THE SOLENT

A PERFECT HOME FOR A YACHTSMAN

400 YDS. OF WATER FRONTAGE WITH PRIVATE SLIPWAY AND BOATHOUSES.

MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER.

Lounge hall, three reception and billiards room, sixteen bed and dressing, four bath.

Electric light.
Central heating.
Main water and gas.



GARAGE. STABLING.
FARMERY.
FIVE COTTAGES.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

27 ACRES.
FREEHOLD.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

Apply LOFTS & WARNER, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Telephone: Grosvenor 3056.)

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88, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.
Telephone: Sloane 6333.

QUITE UNIQUE. GLOS
20 ACRES. £4,000

A VERY CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE, beautifully situated; magnificent due south views; perfect condition. Three reception, eight bed, two baths; electric light, gravitation water, modern drainage; beautiful old-world grounds; long drive, entrance lodge, splendid garage; grandly timbered small park on gentle south slope. Most fascinating little Property such as rarely obtainable.

Inspected and highly recommended.—BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W. 3.

REAL BARGAIN. DEVON
7 ACRES. £2,250
POSITIVE SACRIFICE

FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, commanding grand views. Three or four reception rooms, bath, nine bedrooms, good offices, maids' sitting room; ample buildings, garage two cars, stables, etc.; pretty old-world grounds, rock gardens, tennis lawns, well-stocked garden and orchard, trout stream.—Inspected and recommended as a bargain by BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. Tele., Sloane 6333.

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RENT ONLY £150 P.A.
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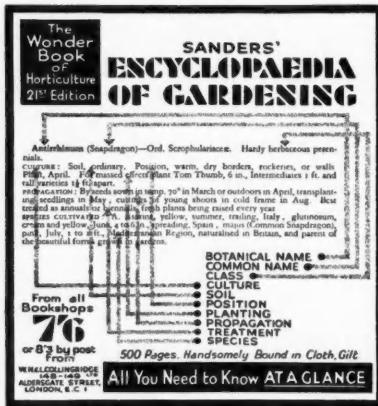
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PROSPECTS of PEDIGREE STOCK
THE ROYAL LANCASHIRE SHOW.

—The principal show event over the Bank Holiday was the Royal Lancashire at Preston. The entries totalled 4,047, and the attendance was most satisfactory having regard to the condition of the ground and the weather. In many classes the winners at the previous principal shows were forward, but the county is one famed for its livestock breeding activities, and there were not a few surprises. There were good classes of Shire horses, most of the competition being from outside the county. The female championship was won by Messrs. J. and W. Whewell's Pendley sale purchase, Kerry Clansh Maid. Among other successful exhibitors were Messrs. Ainscough, Mr. W. Newhouse, Mr. Stuart, Messrs. Summers; while in the stallion classes Messrs. James Forshaw and Son had a strong entry; but the senior stallion class provided the Champion in Colonel Nicholson's Edingale Blend. In the dairy shorthorn classes, Mr. J. Ratcliffe, Mr. Geoffrey Smith and the Duke of Westminster won the leading honours. Friesians made a particularly impressive show. Lord Rayleigh's Terling Torch 36th beat the Strutt and Parker Farms' Lavenham Chancery for the championship. Sir Harold Mackintosh, Mrs. C. J. Phillips and Mr. H. Carbutt shared the principal Jersey honours. Large White pigs are very popular in the county. The awards were very similar to the Royal placings. Lord Daresbury, Sir G. Cooper,

some sixty-five head have been bought from English breeders. "Repeat orders" such as these are most satisfactory, and it is understood that the Russian representatives may resume active operations in the coming autumn.

BARHAM CUP WINNER GIVES

4,000 GALLONS IN 23 MONTHS.—The Cambridge University Farm's dairy shorthorn cow Maud, which won the Barham Cup at the last London Dairy Show with a yield of 81lb. testing 5.33 per cent. of butter-fat, has just completed a yield of 4,000 gallons of milk in one year eleven months. Calving on August 29th, 1930, she gave 2,236 gallons in the ensuing lactation. She next calved on October 1st, 1931, and has given 1,801 gallons, having just been dried off (although giving 5 gallons daily), as she is due to calve again on September 19th. Maud is also the dam of two exceptional daughters in the University herd, both of which were got by the Register of Merit bull Wild Dairymaid 2nd. These two, Cantab Maud and Cantab Maud 3rd, won first and second prizes in a strong class at the Essex County Show and won the Kidner Challenge Cup at the Royal Norfolk Show for the best pair of females sired by one bull.

THE SPEAKER'S SHORTHORNS.

Captain the Hon. A. E. Fitzroy (the Speaker) has had a most successful season


THE SPEAKER'S SHORTHORN BULL FOXHILL WILD METEOR
Which won the Derby Cup at the Royal Lancashire Show

Mr. W. W. Ryman, Mr. Hallas and Mr. Crookes were all successful. Messrs. Chivers and Sons annexed the Middle White bull championship; while Mr. Osmond, the Lincolnshire breeder, had the sow championship. Colonel Wheatley, who has almost cornered the best in the Tamworth breed, and Mr. Ryman had the best of the competition in these classes. Lancashire pays particular attention to two breeds of sheep—viz., Louks and Wensleydales. In the latter, Mr. J. A. Willis, Mr. John Dargue and Mr. R. H. Milner carried the principal classes.

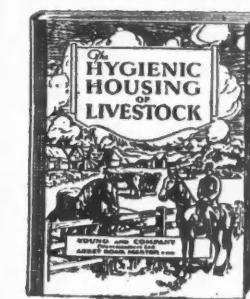
GREAT YORKSHIRE POTATO SHOW.—The annual Potato Show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, which did not materialise last year, will be held on Tuesday, October 25th, at the Town Hall, Leeds. This Show is of interest to all growers of potatoes, whether farmers or allotment-holders. It also includes classes for sugar beet, grain, etc.

MORE SHORTHORNS FOR RUSSIA.—The large consignment of 451 head of shorthorn cattle which were purchased last year by the Russian Government for use on their Collective Farms have evidently given satisfaction, since for the past few months the Russian representatives have again bought a very considerable number of shorthorns. The number of exportation certificates issued this year by the Shorthorn Society up to July 29th in respect of animals to be exported to Russia is 213, comprising 186 bulls and 27 females. The majority of these purchases have been made in Scotland, but it is interesting to note that

with his dairy shorthorns since winning the female championship at the Royal with a home-bred cow. He won the Derby Cup at the Royal Lancashire Show for the best shorthorn bull bred by exhibitor with the bull shown in the illustration—Foxhill Wild Meteor.

MORE RED POLLS FOR OVER-SEAS.—Suffolk and Essex breeders of red poll have sold for export two well bred bulls. These were sold to Brightwell Court from the herd of Mr. G. M. T. Pretnar to Russia, and Newhall Theaganes from the Tendring herd, near Clacton, of Captain R. S. Hall to the Government of Jamaica. Both bulls have realised high prices, being descended from the best strains in the breed.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—The prize-winning dairy shorthorn bull Baskerville Grenadier, bred by Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Atkins, and Churchill Bessie 74th, a heifer from the herd of Mr. F. A. Rose at Kingham, were shipped to South Africa on the 20th, after undergoing quarantine at the London station. Both animals are destined for Mr. T. C. Goosen's well known herd at Waverley, Cape Province. Baskerville Grenadier has won in the present season first prize at the Staffordshire Show, and second prizes at the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Shows. Up to the time of entering the quarantine station, Churchill Bessie 74th had given 8,033lb. of milk in 268 days with her first calf.



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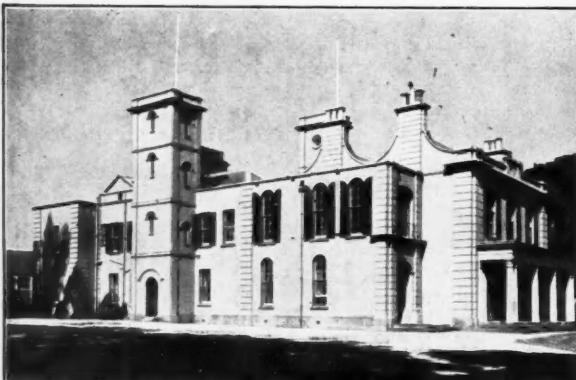
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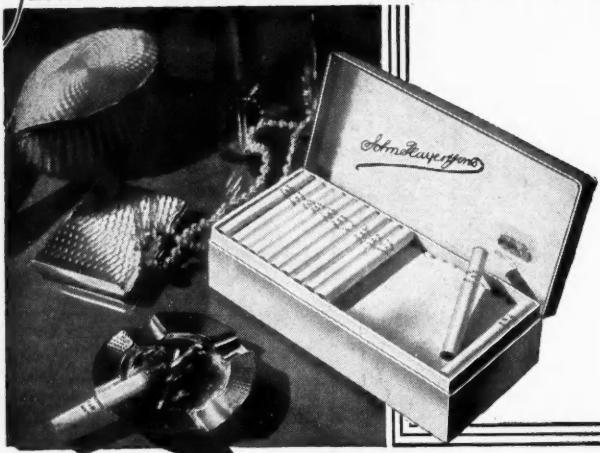
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Gains and Losses in Planning

TWO days before the end of the Session the Town and Country Planning Act received the Royal Assent, bringing to an end a campaign that has lasted three years since the introduction of the Rural Amenities Bill by Sir E. Hilton Young in 1929. The present Act, containing the principal provisions of the original Bill, affecting advertisements, woodlands, ancient buildings and, indeed, the principle of rural planning, was introduced by the Labour Government in the winter of 1930-31 and had reached the report stage as a non-Party measure at the time of the Dissolution a year ago. On its re-introduction by the National Government, the sponsor of the original measure was able, as Minister of Health, to assume control of the much enlarged Bill; but it became apparent, when it went into Standing Committee, that, so far from being regarded as an agreed measure, the Bill was viewed in many quarters as an insidious attack on the liberty of the subject. During a long ordeal many amendments were made which not only limited the original scope of the proposals, but have in some cases reimposed restrictions on planning that had been removed in 1919 from the first Town Planning Act of 1909. The alterations in the result effected by the plus and minus methods of Parliamentary procedure cannot as yet be gauged with comprehensive accuracy. Experience, and in some cases litigation, will be needed before the full implication of some of the clauses can be settled. But the chief factors have at least—and at last—been stabilised, permitting a summary of the result to be made.

The chief gain undoubtedly lies in the fact that the Bill has reached the Statute Book at all at a time of national crisis. As a writer in the current number of the *Journal of the Town Planning Institute* remarks in summarising the Act, the precedence accorded to it by the National Government "makes manifest the recognition that planning is essential to efficiency and economy." On the other hand, the greatest loss is the re-imposition of the restriction requiring the approval of the Minister to the resolution deciding to plan. This piece of red tape was discarded in 1919, and will now cause additional trouble and expense both to local authorities and to landowners. Such limitations are imposed in no other country, or in the Dominions, and it is difficult to see why English planning authorities should be assumed to be less trustworthy. An amendment made by Lord Phillimore in the Lords, however, will mitigate the obstruction in enabling the Minister to approve immediately "a proposal made by the owners of not less than two thirds of that land, and approved by not less than three fourths." Districts of acknowledged importance, such as the Lakes, can thus be planned so soon as the residents are agreed on the necessity. Another cause for regret is the loss of powers to make effective plans for built-up areas to meet modern conditions. "Parliament," remarks the writer already quoted, "apparently forgot that much built-up land could already be included in Schemes under the existing Act, and that whole towns could be planned under nineteen local Acts, one of which covered all the towns in Surrey." These have now been repealed, and henceforth the removal of any obstruction in a town or village will be hedged about with safeguards.

It is unfortunate that the suspicious attitude towards local authorities should have been so pronounced. But what has been lost to the Act in the towns is more than balanced by gains in the country. At least there is now no limitation on the kind of land that can be planned if the need for it can be shown. Though the liberty, theoretically speaking, of landowners is curtailed in certain respects, enlightened landowners have nothing whatever to fear from the Act. On the contrary, the best traditions of landownership are rendered compulsory in planned areas. It is now necessary for elevations, as well as plans, for buildings to be submitted for the approval of their "size, design, external appearance, and use"—a requirement that goes to the root of seventy-five per cent. of rural disfigurements. Building operations that would involve danger or injury to health by reason of lack of roads, sewers, water supply, etc., and where the lack would involve excessive expenditure of public money, can be prohibited without compensation, thus eliminating the worst forms of "development" that are apt to take place after the break-up of great estates. While the amount of "betterment" recoverable by a local authority from owners who have benefited from a planning scheme is raised from fifty to seventy-five per cent., it cannot be recovered, except as a set-off against compensation, until the property is disposed of or its use changed. A power that came into force as soon as the Act was passed enables owners to enter into agreements, in advance of a Scheme, for the reservation of estates as private open spaces—thus avoiding the risk of their assessment for taxation as building land.

Our Frontispiece

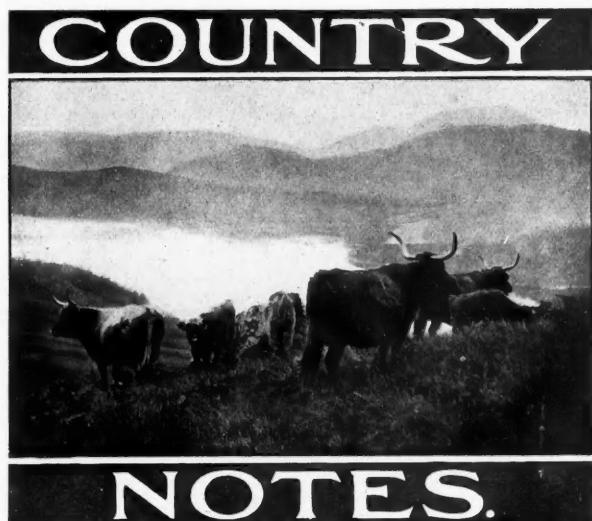
OUR frontispiece this week is a new portrait of Miss Rosemary Glyn, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur St. Leger Glyn and Mrs. Frank Ramsay. Miss Glyn is a cousin of Lord Wolverton.

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NOTES.

OTTAWA AND AFTER

AT the time of writing, it is difficult to forecast what may or may not happen at Ottawa by the end of the week. A feeling of optimism has succeeded one of pessimism, and it looks at present as though everybody realised that the Conference cannot possibly be allowed to prove a fiasco. Canada is undoubtedly anxious for a British preference on wheat. The Western farmers naturally wish to have a reasonable say in any settlement that is to be made. In this and the kindred question of the importation of store cattle they naturally take a very serious interest. Fortunately, the interests of Dominion and British breeders really coincide. The Dominion breeders badly need the introduction of fresh blood drawn from the foundation breeding stocks of this country, and once the quarantine question can be disposed of there is no reason why a reciprocal arrangement should not be made. But the wheat problem is politically far more difficult and probably needs more delicate handling. There are, however, many other questions of mutual exchange, among which, perhaps, there is greater chance of reaching agreement while the matter of wheat is being discussed. The Canadian proposals, so far as they go at present, certainly do not go very far. As the *Toronto Globe* declares, "looking at the picture as a whole and realising that less than half of the imports of the Dominion have been coming from Great Britain, the British Delegation has a genuine excuse for making close scrutiny to see what can be done."

PROSPECTS ON THE MOORS

THE "Twelfth" is here again, and we are, most of us, wondering what our sport is to be like. Until the birds are on the wing and dogs can be run over the ground to flush game, nobody knows with complete accuracy what has been going on under cover of the heather. But on most moors there is somebody who can make a pretty shrewd estimate as to the prospects, and the reports which we have published in recent issues of COUNTRY LIFE have shown that in the north of England and most parts of Scotland they are held to be distinctly good. In any case, though a few districts are known to have been affected by disease, there is no lack of healthy moors, though the letting has naturally been restricted by the financial situation and most agents still have bargains on their books. It is, as we have already pointed out, obviously to the interest of owners to make every effort to meet the situation which has arisen. Unlet moors or half-shot moors are bound to cause disaster in a season like this. If there is no other method of getting their moors shot, they will be wise, even now, to let them at a loss. Otherwise there is bound to be a serious outbreak of disease in the late autumn and winter when there will be far too many birds for the feed.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

OLD and experienced athletes have been rubbing their eyes at home as the news has come over each day of the agilities being recorded on the other side of the Atlantic. New records have been made two and three

times in the same afternoon, and at the end of a week there is scarcely one important contest against which new figures will not have to be set down. Something, no doubt, is due to the Californian climate, which lends wings to the runners' feet, and something more, perhaps, to the track, which is made of a special peat composition that can only be laid down in a country of rainless skies. But even making these allowances, one cannot but marvel at the almost superhuman speed and strength which in one week has created twenty-six new Olympic records and eighteen new world records. Each year, as times are diminished and distances increase, we say that the human limit has been reached. But it would appear that the intense and grimly specialised training of to-day has not yet attained the ultimate, or are we to believe that Nietzsche's vision of a race of supermen—at any rate, in a physical sense—is being fulfilled?

THE BRITISH TEAM

IN spite of the formidably high standard which has so far prevailed, our own small band of athletes have acquitted themselves in a manner of which we have every reason to be proud. First honours go to Hampson for his magnificent performance in the 800 metres, in which he followed the fashion of establishing both a new Olympic and a new world's record. Another title was carried off by T. W. Green in the 50,000 metres walk; and two second places were obtained by J. F. Cornes in the 1,500 metres, and T. Evenson in the 3,000 metres steeplechase. Lord Burghley, though he did not retain his championship, reached the finals both in the high and the low hurdles, and in the latter his place has now been taken by Tisdall, his fellow Cantab, who was representing Ireland. But for the fact that he knocked down the last hurdle, Tisdall would have been world's champion, since he beat the record previously held by the American, Taylor. In the 1,600 metres relay, in which our representatives were Stoneley, Lord Burghley, Hampson and Rampling, we were only beaten by America after Rampling, by a great piece of running, had taken four yards off the lead held by Carr, who earlier in the week had run the 400 metres in world's record time.

HERE MIDDLE AGE BEGINS

Here middle age begins : when first he sees
The snow-drifts of the flowering cherry trees,
The amber-hearted flame of harvest time,
Nor aches to bind that beauty into rhyme ;
When neither the vast sea's down-shelving rim
Nor rocky pinnacles arouse in him
The old unrest, the half-defined desire
To swim, to climb, to set the world afire
By framing deeper oceans, loftier hills.
Here middle age begins : when evening fills
Her crystal dome with bird song, and he hears
The nightingale's cascade and sheds no tears,
Nor weeps for lost Arcadia. Now at last
He can stand back and see ; for in the past
He bent his head too close to beauty's rose—
But now, when middle age begins, he knows
With what display the inviolate rose expands,
And learns that richest hands are folded hands.
Coming unarmed he takes the pass, and wins
New heavens and earth, when middle age begins.

FREDA C. BOND.

RURAL RIDES

"THEY think you a strange fellow if you will not ride six miles on a turnpike road rather than two on any other road," Cobbett observed, when riding through much the same country as that covered in the tour described by Lord Winterton on another page. This party, however—the other members of which were Lady Leconfield, Lady Winterton and Sir Eric Bonham—found no difficulty in keeping off the tarmac nearly all the way along the South Downs and across to the Dauntsey Vale in Wiltshire. Nor do they incur any risk of being thought "strange fellows." Probably everyone who has sat a horse has at some time dreamt of making a riding tour along one of the grassy ridges that were the highways of prehistoric times and are still nearly as open as in the neolithic age.

Last year Mr. Astor described how he followed the Icknield and Ridge Ways on to the Plain, and we are happy to hear that that article was instrumental in encouraging Lord Winterton's party to go and do likewise, but covering different country. The account contains plenty of practical information touching, for example, the openness of bridle ways, the prevalence of grass verges, and the surface of tarmac, which is valuable to others who will be inspired to cross England on a saddle. On the last point, however, Lord Winterton draws attention to the slippery nature of the roads in South Wilts. It is curious that a local authority allows such a condition to prevail. Next year we hope that somebody will follow the Ridge Way along Cranborne Chase and the Dorsetshire Downs to Seaton.

HARVEST

ALL over the south of England wheat has been badly laid by the thunderstorms at the end of last month, which also came badly for those southern farmers who began cutting their winter-sown oats in good time. Taken as a whole, however, the cereal crop is regarded as fairly satisfactory, particularly the winter-sown portion of it, which benefited from the cold and wet weather that was bad for the spring sowings. An interesting feature of the Ministry of Agriculture's report is the marked increase this year in the acreage under wheat—due, no doubt, to the encouragement given by the Quota plan, however illusory the results may be. The wheat acreage has risen to 1,288,000, an increase of 91,000 acres or 7.6 per cent., though this is more than offset by the combined decreases in all other corn crops, the areas under oats and barley being the lowest on record—1,557,000 and 963,000 acres respectively, the reductions being 75,000 and 66,000 acres. The reduction in barley, which has chiefly affected southern Scotland and East Anglia, is owing to the poor prospect of an active demand for malting grain—the same factor that has led to the grubbing of many acres of hops, the returns for which are lower than ever recorded, with the exception of 1918. Sugar beet and potatoes, however, show a slight increase, and the former is said to be showing very well in Cambridgeshire. While these figures make depressing reading, there does at least seem to be a prospect of fair weather for the cereal harvest.

HOP CONTROL

THE hop-growing industry is the first to have availed itself of the opportunities afforded by the Agricultural Marketing Act for formulating a Scheme of collective marketing. As a result of their prompt action in reviving the machinery of their late co-operative society, English Hop-growers, Limited, and presenting it for the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, a Scheme will now be in operation by the time this season's crop is ready to be picked in September. There is, consequently, a good prospect of growers obtaining, instead of nothing or, at the most, £3 a hundredweight for their crop, as much as £7 or £8 for a proportion of it. During June the prospects of the Scheme were for a time jeopardised by an action brought before the High Court by a prominent Kentish grower, in which application was made for a writ prohibiting the Ministry from proceeding with the Scheme on the grounds that its formation exceeded the powers conferred by the Act. The case has been referred to the House of Lords, but with the ruling that, pending a decision, the Scheme was to proceed. The plaintiff's case was that the effect of a Scheme would be to cause the efficient producer of first quality hops to subsidise the producer of inferior hops for which there is no market. The Scheme is based on the assumption that individuals will subordinate themselves to the interests of the industry as a whole in this difficult time.

THE KING'S SUCCESSES AT COWES

COWES WEEK ended on Saturday in a day of glorious weather and brilliant racing. In the match for the big yachts there were thrills through all the long five hours of the race, and it was only in the last few minutes that the King's fine old cutter saved her time on Shamrock V to win by 56secs. This was Britannia's fourth victory of the week and her third in succession; during all the thirty-nine summers that she has flown the King's colours on

the Solent it is doubtful whether she can look back on a better record for the week. In the King's Cup on the Tuesday she finished second to Shamrock V, which repeated for Mr. Sopwith, her new owner, her success of last year. In all, Britannia's record for the week was four firsts and two seconds, so that she obtained a prize for every start made. A welcome return to the Cowes scene was made by White Heather, looking younger than ever in her new Bermuda rig. She is the latest of the big yachts to be given the tall gaffless mast—Britannia changed over last season—and, although she had no victories to her credit, Mr. Stephenson, who now owns her, has no reason to regret the experiment.

A GREAT CAMBRIDGE DON

IN the life of a University there are at every time a few dons who stand out from their fellows, not primarily because of their academic distinction or teaching power, but because of the influence they exert on their contemporaries and pupils. Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson was one of these, and his influence on Cambridge during the forty-five years he was a Fellow of King's cannot be overestimated. Everywhere he went he diffused that sweetness and light so venerated by the Greeks he loved. He was the ideal inspirer of ardent intellectual youth, and nobody to whom he was guide and philosopher called him other than friend. Though he died at the age of seventy, he died young, young in his impatience at makeshift and muddle and injustice, young in his love of beauty in whatever form, young in his love of youth. In his life, as in his books, he sought to discover and display the Good and the Beautiful. He was passionately fond of Mozart and, indeed, of all good music; he revelled in the mind and poetry of Goethe, and shared the Socratic wisdom. Many of us to-day who value such things would hardly dare to estimate our debt to the man who, by his *Greek View of Life* and his *Modern Symposium*, first made us see Life steadily and see it whole.

HILL OF DESOLATION

And we were left alone, and stripped of hope
We shuddered on the hillside in the night,
Seeking a way
Through that thick dark encircling us to grope
And find, not sunshine, but the smallest light
Resembling day.

The very night itself was wan and strange,
And full of wings, of neither bat nor bird,
Brooding, immense;
From the hill's rim to heaven they seemed to range,
Half-glimpsed, not seen, felt in the brain, not heard,
We knew not whence.

But while we prayed for dawn, and praying, wept,
We knew that dawn would come in some unknown
And foreign dress.
Yet what stark change across the world had swept
While we and grief had paced the hill, alone,
We dared not guess.

GLADYS ECHLIN.

THE MALVERN FESTIVAL

EVERY year confirms the good sense of Sir Barry Jackson in adding to the too meagre number of country theatrical centres where it is possible to see good plays well acted in delightful surroundings. The drama is to Englishmen what music is to Germans, and, although we have not the advantage of ready-made minor capitals complete with a "State" theatre or opera-house, palace, and princely gardens, in which, for a season, holiday-makers may revive the vanished gaieties of local Courts, we have little towns, as charming in their quiet way, which can draw audiences from thickly populated shires. The Malvern Festival at present centres round Mr. Shaw, who, so far, has nobly risen to the occasion of providing a new play for almost every festival. But it was at Malvern that "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" made its *début* and proved that, even if the miraculous draught of Shaws should one day come to an end, this alpine festival can survive. Meanwhile, it should not be forgotten that the Stratford season is now in full swing.

LORD GLANELY IN RACEHORSE BREEDING

I.—THE EXNING STUD NEAR NEWMARKET

Lord Glanely's services to thoroughbred horse breeding are perhaps less appreciated by the general public than are his many racecourse successes. Mr. Galtrey's articles emphasise the huge organisation and the great financial outlay devoted to their attainment. Lord Glanely, who was born in 1868, created a baronet in 1916 and a peer in 1918, has wide business interests in shipping and is chairman of many companies. By birth a Devonshire man, he has long been closely associated with South Wales.

THE temptation to write about Lord Glanely and not exclusively about his two very important breeding establishments on the outskirts of Newmarket is not easy to resist. The truth is that one would find it difficult to discuss his adventures on the broad highway of thoroughbred horse breeding without introducing his exceptionally keen personal participation, his ideals, and great things that he has already achieved. It is not his way to leave matters entirely to others, however much he may respect them as specialists at their jobs: he has himself been specialising now for years as a breeder. This or that avenue to success may have been explored and found unfruitful, but always it is with the same objective in view—to win the great races, with horses of his own breeding for choice, but to win success by sparing neither thought nor money.

I doubt whether any man living to-day has put more money into racing and breeding than Lord Glanely during the last score of years. Lord Derby, Lord Woolavington, the Aga Khan, Lord Astor? It is doubtful. Those I have named may have more to show for their outlay; but Lord Glanely is still building for the future. Whatever the stocktaking may show ten years hence, I firmly believe Lord Glanely by then will have had much to do with the shaping of Turf history in this country.

"For services rendered" the Jockey Club honoured itself by electing him to membership. It was a most popular election and of the sort that would prove of value to the counsels of the Club. He has stuck

to his big holding in racing through good and bad times: they come and go to all—but the one, which it is unnecessary to specify, seems always to stay longer than the other!

I have watched his racing career and his operations as a breeder from the time when he was Mr. William Tatem. I remember when he had a horse, then unnamed, the Rock Egg colt. It was the first yearling he ever bought. He called him Quantock, and because he was so bad at the start, though he was very fast, he was withdrawn from racing.

Maybe Lord Glanely bred from Quantock because he cannot help being loyal to his winners. One who probably knows him better than anyone once described him to me as "A splendid buyer, no better, but an awful seller." I interpreted that as meaning that it is hard to get him to part with even the surplus that must from time to time be weeded out from all well-managed breeding and racing studs.

I remember his wonderful Ascot in the year when he had won the Derby with Grand Parade, for whom he had paid just over £400 as a foal in Ireland. His horses won seven races there in 1919, and in his favourite room at his Exning home is a big



Bassano LORD GLANELY



SINGAPORE. BY GAINSBOROUGH—TETRABBIAZIA

"If breeding, performances, and appearance count . . . then Singapore will sire horses that should be able to stay long distances."



Frank Griggs
THE SIRE BLUE ENSIGN BY THE TETRARCH—
BLUE TIT

He made the record price for a yearling sold at auction
of 14,500 guineas

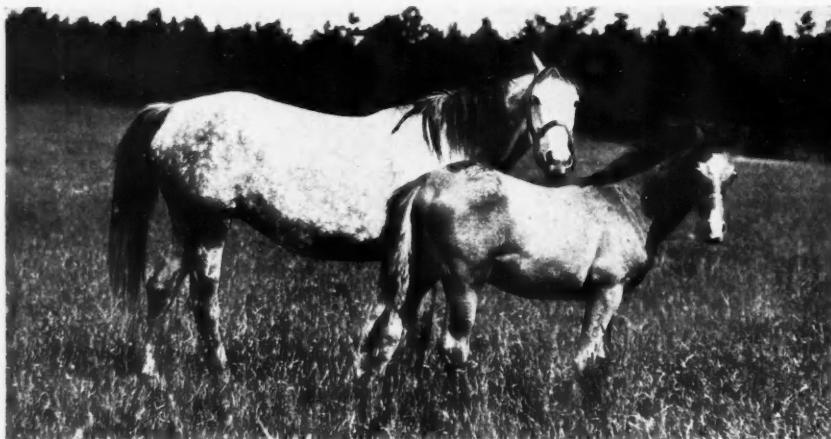


Copyright
THE SIRE NAVIGATOR, BY BLUE ENSIGN—
CHRONOMETER

Winner of the Goodwood Stewards' Cup in 1929



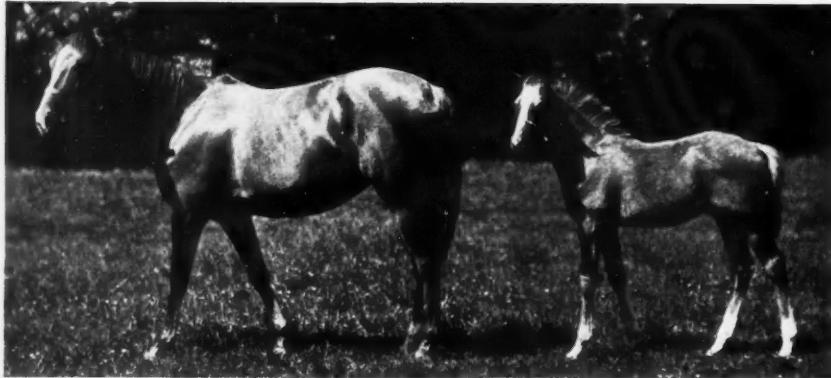
A BIG BROOD MARE. MORALS OF MARCUS, BY FRIAR MARCUS, WITH A FILLY FOAL BY GAINSBOROUGH



TETRARCH GIRL, BY THE TETRARCH, WITH A COLT FOAL BY PAPYRUS, THE 1923 DERBY WINNER



TETRABAZIA, DAM OF SINGAPORE, WITH FILLY FOAL BY GAINSBOROUGH, AN OWN SISTER TO SINGAPORE



Frank Griggs
HARMONY, BY GAY CRUSADER—TETE-A-TETE, WITH A COLT FOAL BY GRAND PARADE

Copyright

composite painting showing the notable septet. They were Dominion (Prince of Wales's Stakes), He (walked over for the Churchill Stakes), Skyrocket (dead-heated for Visitors' Handicap), Lady Juliet (Granville Stakes), Grand Parade (St. James's Palace Stakes), Bright Folly (Windsor Castle Stakes), and Scatwell (Wokingham Stakes).

It all seemed so easy then. It was not so easy when racing made its big recovery after the War. Yet without looking up references I think of his two classic triumphs in more recent years with Rose of England (The Oaks) and Singapore (the St. Leger), the Royal Hunt Cup win of Grand Salute, and Navigator's lucrative win of the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood.

Rose of England and Singapore were bought as yearlings out of the Doncaster sale ring. When Lord Glanely comes late into the bidding others may as well pack up. Once he makes up his mind he will buy, he almost invariably does buy. I must say he owed his acquisition of Singapore, of whom I shall have something more to say presently, to his capacity to bid in five figures, for it is a fact that Singapore was not his until he had made a sign to Mr. Somerville Tattersall that he would give 12,500 guineas. A fortune, to be sure, for a yearling, but it has brought him a bigger one back already.

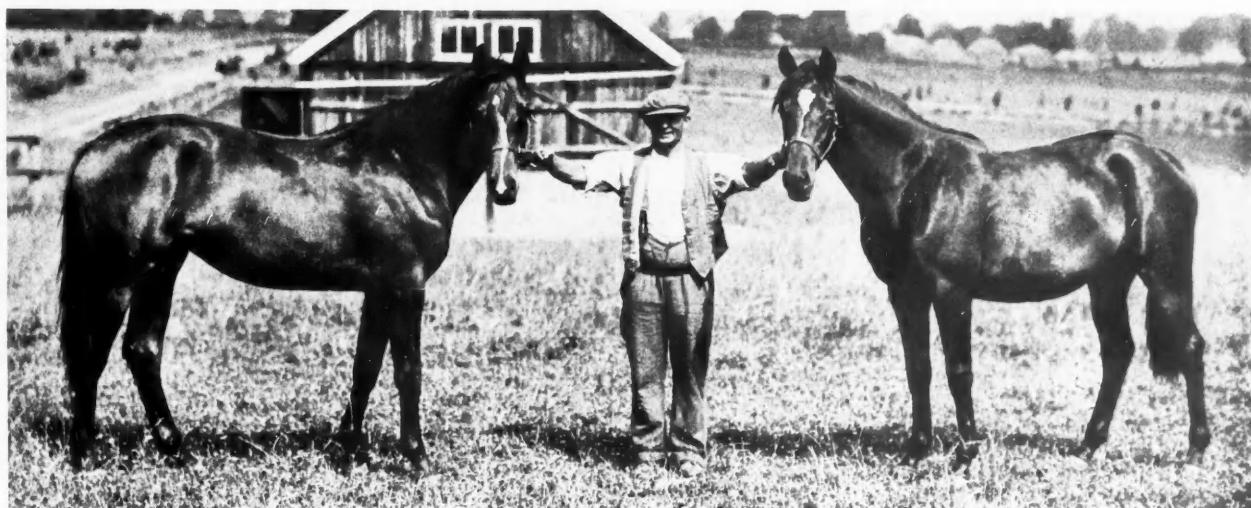
Here another story can be interposed most appropriately. I watched the sale to him of a chestnut colt by The Tetrarch from Blue Tit, for 14,500 guineas. It made a new record for a yearling sold at auction. It is still the record. Lord Glanely, with his great interests in ships of the merchant service and the sea, found the fine name of Blue Ensign for this son of The Tetrarch. Unquestionably he was a handsome young horse. The Tetrarch's first progeny were carrying all before them. His dam, Blue Tit, had already bred a very smart mare, Blue Dun. Our world of racing certainly waited on this Sledmere colt's *début* in due course with the most confident expectations.

His two year old days passed, and this Blue Ensign, so to say, was not unfurled and shown on a racecourse. I have seen it stated that he never saw a racecourse at all. That is not correct. Once he made an appearance. It was quite early as a three year old at Newmarket. He was unplaced in a race for maiden three year olds.

Whatever the reason for this very brief and disappointing career, it is quite certain that his usefulness as a sire was never in doubt: but it must be estimated in a relative sense. Owners of high-class mares were not likely to compete to send to a horse that had this blank record on the racecourse. Breeding, after all, is shaped by the incidence of the racecourse test. Once at the stud his own individuality and the fact that he represents the record-priced yearling at auction were minor matters. This being the case, it was left to his owner to stand by him.

The case of Blue Ensign is typical of the way Lord Glanely stands by a horse to which he has pledged himself. He found mares for him, and the horse has got winners. For instance, since going to the stud in 1923 until the end of last season, horses sired by him have won ninety-six races worth £23,601. He is getting on in years now, and he is never going to be champion sire, but it can be said for him that one of his owner's best yearlings of this year is by him. She is a really great mover of quality and balance from the still young mare, Grand Idol, who came very near to winning a Royal Hunt Cup for Lord Glanely.

A picture of Blue Ensign accompanies this article. So, also, does one



TWO YEARLING FILLIES

(Left) by Trigo (1929 Derby winner)—Phyllis Dare; and (right) by Grand Parade—Skylove

of his son, Navigator, who won the Stewards' Cup for Lord Glanely and who is one of the three or four stallions at the Exning Stud. I well remember him winning the Stewards' Cup as a three year old, when they were not afraid to put up Gordon Richards with 4lb. over-weight. And he was, indeed, a well-backed winner at 8 to 1, with as much as two lengths to spare. Navigator is a son of Blue Ensign, and I find that in the recent breeding season Lord Glanely mated him with ten of his mares; but then, he is the owner of no fewer than sixty-nine! How they do seem to multiply at Exning and on that portion of the Compton Stud at Cheveley which at present he rents from Sir Alec Black.

Both Blue Ensign and Navigator are low-fee stallions. Singapore belongs to the high school, which is only thinly populated. But before writing about him I may make some passing reference to Lord Glanely's 1919 Derby winner, Grand Parade. It can be no more than that because he lies buried within the precincts of the stud buildings—in fact, not many yards away from the box he occupied and in which he was found on the floor with a badly smashed leg. His case was hopeless, and so he was humanely put out of the way. There is a tombstone inscribed simply enough: "Grand Parade's grave. Winner of the Derby 1919. Born 1916—died 1932."

Lord Glanely had an abiding affection for his black Derby winner. Those who have been saying that he sacrificed his stud for him cannot understand how his owner, at any rate, believed in him and never lost faith. After all, up to the end of last year his progeny had won as many as 225½ races, of the total value of £123,743. Few sires get the winners of money running into six figures. Lord Glanely thinks the best horse he has bred is possibly Grand Salute. He was by Grand Parade, as his name implies, and he won the Royal Hunt Cup in 1931. He has been found difficult to train this year.

I come to Singapore, the classic winner who will take the place of Grand Parade, and will most probably surpass the figures I have given long before his career ends. If breeding, performances, and appearance count as they generally do in the long run, then Singapore will sire horses that will be able to stay long distances, as he could. Just a word about his breeding. He was sired by Gainsborough, one of the great stud successes of his day. His dam, Tetrabbazia, was by The Tetrarch from Abbazia, by Isinglass, from Mrs. Butterwick, by St. Simon. Originally bought as a yearling for the late Lord Manton, she was sold, after a good racing career when leased to Mr. Somerville Tattersall, to make 9,000 guineas, Sir Alec Black being the buyer. When, at thirteen years of age, she came into the ring once again, which happened last December, Lord Glanely gave 3,000 guineas for the mother of his classic winner. She was then carrying the foal which has proved to be a full sister to Singapore.

Singapore, unlike Blue Ensign, is an example of a very high-priced yearling that made good. Undaunted, as he always is, thinking only of tomorrow and not worrying about yesterday, Lord Glanely once again astonished us who were at the ringside at Doncaster

when he went to 12,500 guineas to secure the colt by Gainsborough from Tetrabbazia, which he named Singapore.

Some critics declared that the colt would never see a race-course. They said his fore legs would never stand the test of serious training. For a long time they looked like being proved right, and I may not be wrong in saying that his trainer, Captain Hogg, was rather anxious at one time. Then he decided to give him steady trotting on the roads around Newmarket. That cleaned up the joints and sinews and steeled the tendons. When that happened he was able to get on with him in the normal way, and as he grew older the legs got better and better. What no doubt helped in the process was not being hurried to race as a two year old. He was allowed to "come" in his own good time. He represents something of a triumph in training.

As a three year old Singapore ran seven times, winning for the first time in June, when he very easily won the Sandringham Foal Plate at Sandown Park. He had three great occasions in his life, certainly two. The two were enacted at Doncaster, the first when he won the St. Leger, and the second a year later when he won the Doncaster Cup. The other occasion was when Trimdon beat him a short head for the Ascot Gold Cup of 1931.

His trainer was supremely confident on both those occasions at Doncaster; Singapore did not let him down. Both were most convincing victories, but I think I shall remember longer his smashing win of the Doncaster Cup because of the summary way in which he polished off Brown Jack and Noble Star the moment Gordon Richards asked him to, at the distance. It has to be remembered that Brown Jack had built up a big reputation then as a stayer. Noble Star had won the Ascot Stakes and the Goodwood Stakes; he was destined to win the Cesarewitch not so long afterwards. The odd thing is, thinking of it now, that, while Captain Hogg thought Singapore sure to win, those associated with Brown Jack and Noble Star were just as confident. Ivor Anthony, the trainer of Brown Jack, remarked to Captain Hogg just before the horses left the Paddock, "Noble Star, they say, will beat us both." "I'll tell you what," replied Singapore's trainer, "my horse can fall down and then beat you both!" There's real confidence for you!

Seldom do we have such healthy rivalry in respect of three favourite stayers. That the best horse won there is not a shadow of doubt. He was a great horse that day, and the memory of the exploit makes me certain that one of his breeding and constitution will do specially well at the stud.

In the article which follows, in the next issue of COUNTRY LIFE, I propose entering into some detail of the arrangement of Lord Glanely's group of studs. There are the many mares, yearlings and foals to discuss, and only by doing so can I give any adequate idea of the extent of his enterprise. For instance, the acreage of the Exning estate runs to about 2,000, of which 450 acres are paddocks used for the group of studs. There is, too, Lord Glanely's occupation of about 450 acres of that amazing tract of paddocks and scattered buildings known as Compton. These are matters which I must further discuss next week.

SIDNEY GALTREY.



Frank Griggs
YEARLING FILLY BY BLUE ENSIGN—GRAND IDOL
Much favoured by her owner

TRAVELS IN RUSSIA

II.—MOSCOW

By ROBERT BYRON



1.—SOUTH WALL OF THE KREMLIN, LOOKING EAST ABOVE THE RIVER MOSKVA
At the far end the Beklemichev tower, built by Marco Ruffo 1487

THE proverbial traveller's tale has owed its greatest marvels to the pomps of outlandish potentates, to rituals of ceremony and manners employed to express the power of the one over the many. To-day, the most fabulous of all tales relates the power of the many over the one, and the absence, equally visible, not merely of pomps and ceremonies, but of the amenities hitherto enjoyed throughout the world by those born to wealth or rewarded with it. Elsewhere, the social structure rises in pyramid form. In Russia the pyramid has been inverted: the apex, now reduced to the intelligentsia, has its nose in the ground; while on it balances precariously a crushing horde of manual workers, invested with the austere but not always undecorative symbols of their new sovereignty. This gigantic base, now turned uppermost in mid-air while the technicians below are seeking to build it a stable foundation, itself rises in two steps. The topmost is that of the politically conscious, the urban proletariat; the lower, that of the politically angry, the peasants. But the topmost, though a minority, has control. It provided the initial force that made the great experiment possible; from its ranks is recruited the Communist Party proper, which numbers about two millions and forms an aristocracy of faith. This faith, in the ultimate success of the experiment, inspires and then accomplishes the decisions of the executives, central, federated, and provincial. The organism that was born in the faith of one man—the faith of Lenin—lives by faith; for material success is not yet established. At present the faith is strong, and its fount is the city of Moscow.

Thither, as to a new Jerusalem, come pilgrims from all quarters of the earth—pilgrims to worship and pilgrims to enquire. It needs only a first walk in solitude through the streets to realise that here is a society whose like the world has never seen. Enter the Kitai Gorod, the business and administrative quarter of the town, at five o'clock on a winter afternoon, when the offices are emptying. Streets are crowded; trams packed, and hung outside with festoons of humanity. Everyone wears snow-boots; the feet move with quick, short steps over the slippery hummocks of frozen snow. Only when two groups start to cross the road from opposite sides and collide in the middle beneath the nose of an oncoming tram does general confusion result.

This busy throng is too busy. Impervious to human contact, it jostles along in silence and with eyes fixed on the pavement,

as though each molecule were seeking to be at some destination before its fellow. The sauntering foreigner is aware of a strange isolation, a kind of negative hostility, emanating not from the individual, who is generally pleasant when addressed, but from the impersonal mass claiming power over him, the individual. Thus must the Christian have felt in Constantinople during the sixteenth century, when Islam was in the flush of arrogance. And this is the first thing in Russia that the foreigner must realise, if he is to see Russia truly: that unless he can subscribe not merely to a reasoned belief in its aims, but to an inspired faith in the doctrine and practice of Marxism as the one and only means of human redemption: unless he can find within himself not only an admiration for the courage of the Russian experiment and the hardships endured in the testing of it, but a conviction that he himself would willingly assist in the adoption of it by the rest of the world: then, be he never so filled with a love of humanity in general and of Russians in particular, he is nevertheless an enemy of Russia and, while in Russia, is among enemies of himself. Intellectuals of other countries have deceived themselves into believing that there can be a meeting-ground half way.

This there can never be. Sport, intellectual interests, humour, or the remarkable amiability induced by vodka may provide a sort of No Man's Land, on to which both sides sally out to bury their tenets and discover themselves to be members of the same species. But the armistice must always be temporary. The countless books on Russia issued during the last two or three years give a contrary impression. But it is precisely because the conducted tours on which their authors embarked are simply a prolongation of this kind of armistice over a given number of weeks that the impressions conveyed by this literature are so radically misleading.

Before visiting Russia I had no preconception of this state of affairs; in fact, the crazy propaganda circulated by Conservative politicians had disposed me to think that personal contact would soon overcome barriers which, I imagined, existed only in the Conservative imagination. To find that those barriers existed also in the form of a religious fanaticism which demands unquestioning allegiance, and that the jargon of the Revolution, so grotesque from a distance, was actually the rubric of a vital creed came as something of a shock, and compelled a certain admiration—for who in these days can afford to despise those who know their own purpose and



2.—THE TWO BELFRIES AND THE TOWER OF IVAN VELIKI IN THE KREMLIN

Nearer belfry, 1624; farther, 1532-42, built by the Italian Bono. Tower, 310ft. high, built for Boris Godunov during famine relief works, 1600



3.—THE GRANOVITAYA PALACE

Built 1487-91 by Marco Ruffo and Pietro Antonio Solaro. In front the Red Staircase, down which the Tsars proceeded to coronation. Windows 1682

follow it? Furthermore, it exercised, mentally, a tonic effect. To me, an Englishman born to every advantage of inheritance and opportunity that the modern world can offer, it seemed highly refreshing to be regarded, suddenly, as the offspring of a poisonous fungus. This is the joy of Bolshevism, from the traveller's point of view: it washes away the layers of complacency that accumulate through residence in the civilised—perhaps too civilised—capitals of the West. At the same time it stirs a new and combative faith in the ultimate future of Western civilisation and a resolution never to sacrifice individual integrity of thought in face of a hierarchy of Slav ideologues who, having found a Saviour in the West as we found one in the East, would plunge the world into a second Dark Ages that his gospel may be put to the test.

Though stimulating to the mind, it might, you would think, prove drab and depressing to the eye, this working-class state where all property, amenity, quality, and reward have been reduced to the level of the lowest common need. So it might, but for the permanent, historic Russia which bears the new organism like a pulsing infant at her breast. Mother and child are each other's foil. Beyond all this crying and spilling of industrial milk lies a grand country, loving things on a grand scale and adorned, first and foremost, with a grand capital. Not Rome nor Paris can rival the Red Square of Moscow in the beauty of its shape, colour and proportions, with its pineapple church—most fantastic of Russian edifices—at one end, and its red and black ziggurat of polished stone—most impressive of modern monuments—that houses Lenin's mummy on the western side beneath the Kremlin wall. While as for the Kremlin itself, whose triangle of crenellated rose red walls forms a circuit of a mile and a half whose nineteen various but all unprecedented towers guard the palaces, churches and barracks that shelter both the treasures of the past and the Government of the present—the Kremlin, as a visible symbol of Russian history, lies altogether outside previous visual experience, so magnificent is the scale on which colour and fantasy are presented.

Since the War, a functionalist style, borrowed wholesale from the West, has prevailed in architecture and has developed into a kind of revolutionary formalism as barren as the classicism it ousted. But now in Lenin's mausoleum, only recently completed, the national aesthetic has begun to reassert itself. The

4.—CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION IN THE KREMLIN—THE FORMER SCENE OF CORONATIONS
Built 1467-79 by Rodolfo Fioravante. Modelled on cathedral at Vladimir (twelfth century)

next architectural project for the adornment of the capital—and an infinitely greater one—is the erection of a People's Palace on the site of the lately demolished and always ugly Cathedral of the Redeemer, a site by the Moscow river whose importance to the general aspect of the city is second only to that of the Kremlin. Of the numerous designs so far submitted for this building, which is to comprise a lesser and a greater hall for the seating of five and fifteen thousand people, none has been chosen, though large sums have been paid out in prizes. For the authorities have at length decided that the forbidding steel and concrete structures of the last decade are unsuited to Moscow, and that only by a revival of the use of colour can this immense forum be made to harmonise with the Kremlin and to strike that note of gaiety demanded by the gloom of the Russian winter. It is to be hoped, considering the mediocrity of Bolshevik architecture hitherto, that this decision will eventually be reflected throughout the country, and that the native genius may find again in the art of building that field for invention which is denied it in every other sphere of culture, save those concerned with self-shearing sheep or the extraction of rubber from turnips.

Away from the famous monuments, the shopping streets are at first sight somewhat depressing. But what they lack in ostentation they make up for by lacking also that semi-erotic, semi-snobbish vulgarity which is essential to the advertisement and sale of goods in the West. Those who knew the town twenty years ago recall with regret the dashing troikas, the trays of flashing jewels, and the shopkeepers bowing their clients to the threshold. To-day only the most important thoroughfares are even properly paved and asphalted. These have been scheduled as "shock-streets," whose avowed purpose is to impress foreigners with an allusion of prosperity; for the Russians, despite their chauvinism, suffer from the vanity of a *débutante* on the international stage. The window displays, miraculously achieved out of the most utilitarian objects, are fairly cheerful; and the crowds of purchasers in the big stores certainly gives no impression of positive indigence, though their faces wear a harassed look. The Torgsin shops are the great lure. These were formerly reserved for foreigners, but have now been opened to such Russians who can pay in foreign currency; while those who cannot, gape enviously outside the window. Since Russians



5.—THE RED SQUARE—ALWAYS SO CALLED

In front, Lenin's tomb, below the Kremlin wall

These photographs of the interior of the Kremlin are of particular interest since permission to photograph there is rarely given

6.—CROWD WAITING TO VISIT LENIN'S MAUSOLEUM
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

In the distance, church of Basil Blajenny and Spassky Tower

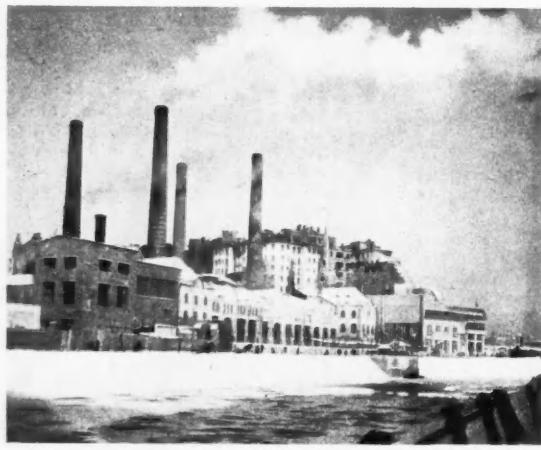


7.—THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE G.P.U., OR SECRET POLICE, IN THE LUBIANKA



8.—FLATS FOR MEMBERS OF THE TZIK, OR CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OPPOSITE THE KREMLIN

Dark grey concrete with square pink pillars of granite. Excessively ugly, as Russians themselves admit.



9.—FACTORIES AND, IN DISTANCE, THE BACK OF THE ABOVE



10.—WORKERS' FLATS BY GINSBURG
The tenants seemed doubtful of their convenience—but tenants always are.

have been permitted to receive money from friends or relations abroad, millions have poured into this organisation to help the Government pay its foreign bills. These are the sole luxury shops, though the luxuries are only such as an English working-man would consider his due at the week-end holiday.

Except when I wanted a new pair of snow-boots or a tin of biscuits for a journey, my interest in the Torgsin establishments was confined to their antique departments. Fine icons, of course, were to be expected. But the domestic taste of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries proved a complete surprise. Instead of the florid plagiarisms of French elegance produced by Germany and Central Europe in those periods, Russian furniture and objects of virtue display a personality and a sense of quality as distinct as those of contemporary England. There is a great love of splendour, of colour and gilt, and a great use of ormolu and bronze in conjunction with rare and unfamiliar woods, such as Karelian birch, and with those superb close-textured Ural stones of which malachite is at once the best known and least decorative. But a natural instinct for good design prevents this richness from degenerating into mere pretentiousness. Unfortunately, the management of Torgsin have the strangest idea of current market values, and are so determined that no one shall purchase a bargain that it is impossible to purchase anything at all. On the other hand, the second-hand bookshops, which abound, provide an inexhaustible hunting ground, where the lavish pre-War publications of the St. Petersburg presses on Russian, Byzantine and Central Asian art—unobtainable elsewhere—may be had for about a quarter of their market value. Rare English editions are sometimes found, and in one shop I came on a series of magnificent aquatints of St. Petersburg by Patterson which were worth £20 to £30 each before the War and were now for sale at £1 10s.

My weeks in Moscow passed like a single day, so great was their variety. The resident foreigners proved a source of unfailing hospitality and entertainment—journalists rushing out to get their despatches censored by the Foreign Office, diplomats engaged in a civilised existence of their own, disciples of Marx ploughing their way through Lenin's commentaries on the Master, together with such isolated phenomena as Mr. Chattopadaya, brother to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, complaining of the leniency displayed by the secret police towards its, and his, political enemies, or Albert Coates in his suite at the Metropole lying in bed beneath a rubber-tree and offering all corners a glass of Caucasian wine. Plays, operas, concerts and ballets filled the evenings; I came to know the subterranean labyrinths of the Bolshoy Theatre, with their refreshment counters for tea and cakes, as well as those of the Queen's Hall. One Saturday night we drove to the Dragomilovsky Church in the suburbs, where a crowd of 2,000 had assembled to hear the singing. In the Anti-God Museum photographs of Sir Henri Deterding, the Pope and an Oxford friend cranking up a lorry during the General Strike typified the forces of reaction. I visited the Kremlin, saw the superb collection of Elizabethan and Jacobean silver, and an English coach of 1625 covered with velvet, the vestments brought from Constantinople by the Metropolitan Photios in 1414, the ivory throne that came from Italy with Sophia Palaeologina when she espoused the Tsar Ivan III in 1467, the countless copies of Persian and Broussa velvets, and such masterpieces of Royal taste in the twentieth century as a platinum train in an Easter egg to commemorate the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway, or a female leg in a high-heeled shoe carved out of agate and encircled with a diamond garter. I made my way through the churches and palaces, was shown the tiny apartments, already familiar from their enlarged version on the stage, where Boris Godunov played with his children, and at length, as I passed between the sentries on my way out, all but collided with Kalinin, the President of the whole Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Finally, on my last morning in Moscow, a party assembled at the State Bank to see the Crown Jewels. Elaborate precautions were taken as we marched through the vaults. Our coats were left behind. An armed guard tramped before and behind. Eventually, we reached a small room where the whole of the imperial regalia lay flashing in glass wall-cases or set out, for personal touch, on a table covered with a green cloth. Fine jewels have always excited me. But to see the crown of Catherine, a trellised bulb set with 5,000 matched diamonds, supported by buttresses of matched pearls as big in diameter as a cigarette, and surmounted by a ruby the size of a pigeon's egg—to see this object, which cost £10,400,000, within an inch of my nose, almost deprived me of speech. On recovering, I turned to the table and began fingering the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, of which the collar, composed of platinum and small diamonds and made in Genoa in 1776, was of exquisite design and workmanship. The guide was droning monotonously in a corner; the guard outside continued to finger its revolvers; when suddenly the lights fused and I found myself standing in total darkness with the Andreyev collar in my hand. I dropped it like a hot cinder. Angry voices sounded outside, the officials from the Foreign Office set up a clucking of disturbed hens, and a roar of laughter went up from the visitors. After a quarter of an hour, during which I was much tempted to slip an ear-ring or two into somebody else's pocket, the lights went on again. So demoralised by this time were the nerves of our guards and guides that when I left before the others, to keep another appointment, I was allowed to wander alone and at will through vaults filled with sacks of money, till at last, unchallenged and unnoticed, I found my way out into the street.

IRISH CHURCHES: ART OR ANTIQUARIANISM?

The Cathedrals of the Church of Ireland, by J. Godfrey Day, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, and Henry F. Patton, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe. (The S.P.C.K., 6s.)

PROTESTANTISM has given great encouragement to simplicity in architecture. The conventicles of the Georgian era are admirably adapted to their purpose. For a religious service which depends on preaching and on undemonstrative liturgy, galleries, high pews and three-decker pulpits are harmonious fittings. The favourite argument against a typical Protestant interior (of which there are only too few examples left), that "it looks like a theatre more than a Christian church," becomes worthless when one realises that the particular form of Christianity for which Evangelical Protestantism stands does not attempt wholly to concentrate the congregation's attention on what goes on in the chancel. The Church of Ireland is deeply Protestant. It is inexplicable, therefore, that the authors of this book should be continually congratulating the various violent restorers of ancient Irish cathedrals for "opening up" the building only to disclose that meagre Holy Table of the Church of Ireland, on which no decoration other than a pot of flowers can rest (and this only in "High" churches). The cathedrals of the Church of Ireland are—save St. Patrick's and Christchurch, Dublin, Burges' rather unfortunate edifice at Cork, and Belfast Cathedral—no larger than English parish churches. They are extremely interesting both from the aesthetic and the archaeological points of view, for a curious form of Perpendicular, which was cruder than the English, went on in Ireland until about 1640. Irish "Gothic" conforms to no English standards. There are the Romanesque remains of the old Celtic church, but there is little architecture in Ireland to correspond with the Transitional, Early English and Decorated Gothic architecture in England. It was destroyed by the fire and onslaughts which Ireland has suffered for so long. What little Gothic there is remains characteristic but strange. This Gothic was thoroughly understood by the late Georgian Irish architects, and from 1825 to 1850 we find work of exquisite proportions being erected, as, for instance, the spire at Lismore. The Catholic chapels favoured the Classical at this time, so that Protestantism must needs be Gothic. The style was always in Irish Gothic and was a genuinely original development from the older examples in the country—far more intelligent and less pedantic and self-conscious than our own Gothic Revival in the 'sixties. George Moore has said that Ireland suffered from no nineteenth century. Of the church of Ireland this is not strictly true. She suffered severely in the 'sixties and is still doing so if the opinions of the Bishops of Ossory and Killaloe are to be taken as current and popular in Irish Protestant circles.

A VOICE FROM THE 'SIXTIES.

I could hardly believe, when I read certain passages in this book, that it was published in 1932. Amid encomiums of that repellent stained glass which was considered so mediæval in nineteen-ten I found, several times, remarks like this: "A further restoration was undertaken in 1926 when the walls of the choir were stripped of the rough plaster which had hitherto disfigured them, and the stonework pointed, to the manifest improvement of the appearance of the interior." The eighteenth century, which beautified Ireland with noble lodges and parks, with the magnificent public buildings and private houses of Dublin, is described by the authors of this book as "an age of decadent taste." Those cathedrals, like that of Holy Trinity, Down, which contain much Georgian "Gothic" woodwork, are mentioned chiefly for their antiquity and subsequent mid-nineteenth century restorations. The true aesthetic taste of the authors comes out in this description of a part of St. Finbar's Cathedral, Cork, built by Burges in 1864 in a large and cumbersome French Gothic manner: "the low wall of white-veined marble, with its panels of alabaster on a background of gold mosaic, forms an harmonious entrance to the choir through its gates of polished brass." Of the old cathedral the book says: "little need be said," since "In 1861 it was felt imperatively necessary to remove a building which had little more than a hundred years' antiquity to command it." It is sad to think that a body with such a splendid heritage of Georgian and creative early nineteenth century architecture as the Church of Ireland should still be unable to distinguish between art and antiquarianism. During the troubles after the War the stately little church of St. Thomas in Marlborough Street, Dublin, which was built between 1758 and 1762 by John Smith, was destroyed. In its place there has just been completed a most inappropriate "Romanesque" church in red brick. I do not wish to be unnecessarily rude, but it is about time that the Church of Ireland got disengaged from its arty-crafty Celtic knots and remembered the work of Gandon, Smith, Roberts, Pars and Cooley.

JOHN BETJEMAN.

THE BEST OF THE TEST

Further Chronicles of the Houghton Fishing Club. (McCorquodale, 15s.)

HERE is what may be called the brief abstract and chronicles of the doings of the Houghton Fishing Club from 1908 to 1931, edited by R. P. Page, C.B.E., for the better knowledge and diversion of its members. The volume is a continuation of a previous volume with Sir Herbert Maxwell as chronicler. It should be chiefly, even only, of interest to members of the Houghton Club. In fact, its interest is so much more eclectic that any keen dry-fly fisherman is sure to find himself fascinated by these pages. Much is due to the almost mythical reputation of the Houghton Club, which is the oldest fishing society, with water which is perhaps the best, all for all, in the world. People have spoken of Stockbridge as the Mecca of anglers; and so it probably is, after the claims of other water on the Test, of the enchanting reaches of the Itchen, of the more precious interest of several lesser chalk streams, have been valued impartially. Lord's may not be the most perfect cricket ground or Newmarket the most attractive racecourse; yet they are supreme in reputation. So is the Test among chalk streams, and the Houghton Club has every right to its pride of place and ancestry. These chronicles, too, are remarkably well selected and arranged. They are brief in statement of fact. But when one reads under "24th May, 1911" that "seven rods killed 37 trout weighing 68lb. 6 oz. and on the 25th 48 trout weighing 87lb. 9 oz. to celebrate the first two nights of dinner in the Test," one closes the book to let imagination play with the wondrous doings of these seven unnamed fishers on these two wondrous

days. Any quotation taken at random creates much the same effect. Thus in the summary of the season 1925: "The largest trout weighed 4lb. 10 oz. and was killed on an orange quill by Mr. Gilbey, who also obtained the largest grayling weighing 2lb. 4 oz." Great events in the world beyond the Test are noted, such as the Great War and the Armistice, the extended use of cars and the arrival of the aeroplane, because it had been a reproach against former members and editors that they passed in silence the arrival of the railway—which, incidentally, altered a good deal of their fishing by filling up the old canal. But, of course, and properly, these diaristic statements deal mainly with the affairs of the Club, the improvement of its waters, the return of the May-fly to a part of the water from which it had vanished, the supply of eggs from outside sources when the hatch of grannom had failed, the avoidance of the great tar menace by the more scientific processes of to-day, the change of fashion in flies—largely due to Mr. Skues's "Minor Tactics of the Chalk Stream"—which the unkind but not wholly unreasoning critic called "Miner Tactics." And, of course, with the changes in membership wrought by that inevitable angler, Death. Anyhow, chronicles which make the mouth water and cause an honest angler to long for the honour—with the means to support it—of membership of the Houghton Club. They must appeal to all the members and they cannot fail to broaden their fishing minds and sharpen their fishing wits. They appeal also to all who love the sport of dry-fly fishing and the charm of the illustrations, admirably reproduced, deserves particular praise.

G. C. P.

THE NAVY IN THE WAR

Their Secret Purposes, by Hector C. Bywater. (Constable, 10s. 6d.)

AT the outset the author of this account of the dramas and mysteries of the naval war claims that his object has been to entertain, and his readers will unanimously agree that he has succeeded. Even Mr. Oppenheim never invented so sinister a woman spy as Anna von Libau, who, having foisted upon a German naval admirer faked plans of the Russian minefields, lured the German admiral into a trap from which he emerged with difficulty, with the total loss of four torpedo boats. Equally dramatic are the stories of the haunted submarine and of the magnum of champagne containing a bomb which exploded and obliterated a party of German officers celebrating the early successes of the U-boats. We read, too, how the sinker of the Lusitania met a like fate himself, and of how two Italian naval officers swam into the harbour of Pola with an infernal machine with which they blew up the pride of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. In a more serious vein Mr. Bywater proves that the shooting of the British Navy was more effective than that of the enemy at the Battle of Jutland. He tells us that Heligoland, with its super-fortifications, was always somewhat of a white elephant which did us no harm and the Germans no good. Finally, he points out how one-sided was the result of the Washington Conference. The value of an absorbingly interesting book which reveals for the first time events of the naval war is increased by the fact that the author has gleaned most of his information from German sources.

WORDS: THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

A Spell of Words, by L. Eckenstein. (The Favil Press, 7s. 6d.)

MISS ECKENSTEIN did not live to see her last work published, but in *A Spell of Words* she has left us a volume that will be read and valued not only by the lover of folk-lore but by the general reader interested in social history. She has taken certain words and traced their origin in ancient customs and games. The cat and its association is treated fully, with a description of the cruel sport of "A Cat in a Barrel." This leads to a chapter on the broom and the besom, and explains the custom and origin of striding a broomstick. There is much to be learnt about horns and their significance, and the same with kettles and their supposed magic, which leads the reader to ancient bone games, such as hucklebones and skittles, the origin of which is clouded in mystery, but which no doubt had a divine meaning to the early players, and it is even suggested that the games had a sacrificial origin. Miss Eckenstein has shown us that we only need to dig deep enough to find treasures in everyday words that are rich in interest and lead us back to the beginning of things.

T. R.

A LIKEABLE NOVEL

He Fell Among Friends, by Wardle Taylor. (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.)

IT is not only because the world of the theatre forms part of its setting that *He Fell Among Friends* will appeal to the reader who loved Mr. Priestley's masterpiece; "The Good Companions" and this first novel have in common a delightful atmosphere of kindness and goodwill diffused among simple, ordinary people not too good or too clever for human nature's daily meetings and partings. Edgar Pilkington's horizon, when the story begins, is bounded by the North Country town in which he has grown up and married; but he is out of work, and the first hints of changes to come are weighing on his spirit. One misfortune after another loosens his grip on his familiar ways; and then Netta, his wife, a talented amateur, finds, through an accident, a small engagement with a touring company, and they are parted. Edgar tramps south, looking for work on the way and finding adventure, and, at last, an outlet for his gift of dramatic construction in collaborating with an attractive woman novelist whom he first meets tramping in breeches and mistakes for a young man. How groundlessly he suspects his Netta of preferring another man to himself, and how staunchly she refuses to believe evil of him, though the evidence appears to be damning, and how happily their story ends, is what Mr. Taylor has to tell. He tells it well, too, with a keen eye for the lovely stretches of England through which Edgar's tramp takes him, and for the personalities whom he meets, and a real gift for creating likeable and living men and women.

S.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

KAMET CONQUERED, by F. S. Smythe (Gollancz, 16s.); **FOUR COMEDIES**, by Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero (Sidgwick and Jackson, 10s. 6d.); **Fiction**.—**THE GEORGIAN HOUSE**, by Frank Swinnerton (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.); **LOADS OF LOVE**, by Anne Parrish (Benn, 7s. 6d.); **BENEFITS RECEIVED**, by Alice Grant Rosman (Mills and Boon, 7s. 6d.).

THE COUNTRY WORLD



Howard Coster
MR. EDWARD MAUFE
Architect for the New Guildford
Cathedral

MR. EDWARD MAUFE, whose designs for the new cathedral at Guildford formed the subject of an article in our last week's issue, belongs to the younger generation of English architects. Scattered up and down the south of England there are many charming houses for which he has been responsible, and he has designed several churches—for instance, the one on the Western Avenue at Acton. One of his recent commissions was the decoration of the Religious Studios in the new B.B.C. building, illustrations of which appeared

in this paper last March. As architect of the third Anglican cathedral to be built since the time of Wren, he joins the select company which has so far only included the names of the late John Pearson and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

IT was not to be expected that the Dublin Horse Show would have been at its best this year. Indeed, the effect of the "tariff war" on the cattle and produce sections was naturally disastrous. Animals were being sold for as little as three guineas apiece. However, on Friday, in appearance at least, the Show came nearer to its traditions. Only three nations, as against eight or nine as usual, were represented in the military jumping competition; but the standard was as high as ever, the Irish officers winning the Aga Khan's Trophy on points from the French. A new feature was a competition for girls attired in costumes of Irish material designed and made in Ireland.

THE most brilliant of our Olympic team successes during the first week of the Games was undoubtedly the performance of T. Hampson, the Achilles Club half-miler, who fulfilled all the high hopes that he has raised in England by winning the 800 metres in record time. This is the sixth occasion on which the Olympic "half-mile" has gone to England, and the fourth in succession. In putting up a time of 1 min. 49.8-10 secs. he not only beat by nearly two seconds Lowe's record made at Amsterdam in 1928, but established a new world record for the distance.



T. HAMPSON
Winner of the 800 metres at Los Angeles, with a world record time of 1 min. 49.8-10. sec.



DUBLIN HORSE SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT BALLSBRIDGE GROUNDS, DUBLIN

Lord Powerscourt. Mrs. McGilligan, His Excellency Mr. James McNeill, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, Her Excellency Mrs. McNeill, and Professor Joly.

THE BIRDS OF ST. JAMES'S

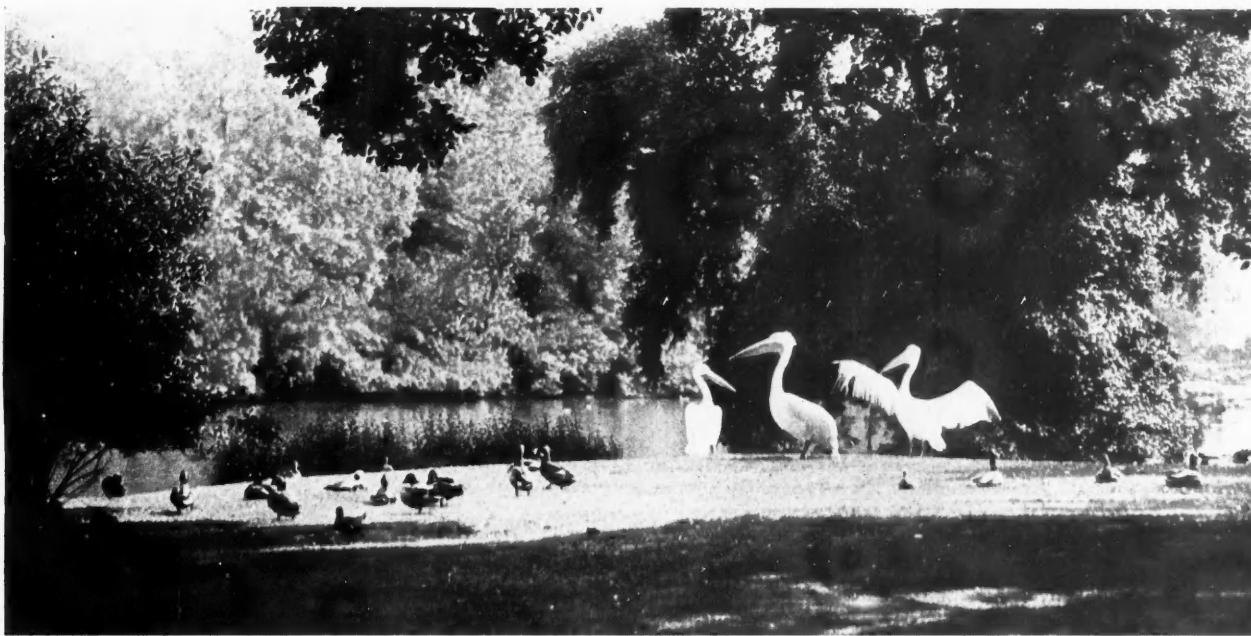
OMEBODY (was it Mr. E. V. Lucas?) once remarked that St. James's Park always reminded him of Norfolk, because both reminded him of birds. The Park has long been famous for its birds. Waterfowl are said to have been kept there since the days of Queen Elizabeth, but it was at the Restoration that they first became a feature of London life. "Then to walk in St. James's Park," wrote Pepys in August, 1661, "and saw great variety of fowl which I never saw before and so home." Again in March, 1662, the Diarist spent "an hour or two in the Park, which is now very pleasant"; and "here," he adds, "the King and Duke (of York) came to see their fowl play. The Duke took very civil notice of me."

The King was always coming there. As is well known, "sauntering" was a favourite amusement of Charles II. It was a relief from cares of State; perhaps even from feminine society, of which that amiable monarch may sometimes have tired. He

enjoyed loitering under the trees of St. James's Park and throwing cakes to the waterfowl. He liked to watch their gobbling, just as he liked listening to the debates in the House of Lords. It was all so amusing: almost as good as a play. Perhaps he found the birds better actors than the peers. If they sometimes quarrelled, so did their lordships; and the birds probably made it up sooner and with better grace. The King's habit, so the historians tell us, made him very popular, for people like to see the great unbend. But he set a fashion, which he seems before long to have found embarrassing. Too many people came to the Park: perhaps they saw too much when they got there. At any rate, the nuisance had to be checked. "I could not get into the Parke," says Pepys in August, 1664, "and so was fain to stay in the gallery over the gate to look to the passage into the Parke, into which the King hath forbidd of late anybody's coming." A year later he complains that the Park is "quite



J. H. Stone
"Is there anywhere else in the world where so many species of wildfowl can be observed to such advantage, within so limited a space?"



J. H. Stone ST. JAMES'S PARK: "THE BIRD SANCTUARY IS A STATE IN MINIATURE" Copyright

locked up." So Charles had the waterfowl to himself; no doubt they got fewer cakes, but they may have been none the worse for that.

To-day there is no Merry Monarch to "forbid . . . anybody's coming." The public comes in its thousands, and the birds are fed to repletion. They have grown tame and plump beyond belief. A grey goose will waddle out of the water and rub itself against your leg like a friendly cat. One of the pelicans (were there pelicans in King Charles's time?) actually died of the ill-judged attentions of its admirers. These strange creatures have delicate stomachs, and the contents of paper bags do not always agree with them. It has been necessary to put up a notice begging that the survivors may be spared.

St. James's Park, as a bird sanctuary, is probably unique. Is there anywhere else in the world where so many species of wildfowl can be observed to such advantage, and within so limited a space? The whole collection may be seen in a quarter of an hour. Swan and pelican, peacock and pheasant, cormorant, brent goose, wild duck, mallard, coot and dabchick—but what do their names matter? That is the business of the ornithologist, who is welcome to quibble over *genus* and *species* and to revel in Latin polysyllables. Let us watch the pageant and be content.

Keats declared that he did not envy the nightingale its happy lot. Perhaps the soul of our "sweetest and saddest singer" was so free from earthly littlenesses that he could use the words in all sincerity. But which of us can say the same? In our heart of hearts we all envy the birds. They are our superiors in a thousand ways. After years of effort and frustration, we have just acquired, with the aid of cumbersome machinery, an art which they have practised with effortless mastery since the beginning of time. They are the freemen of the air, we are but blundering intruders into their domain. "Shadowy race of men, that fall as the leaves fall; poor feeble creatures of clay; wretched wingless mortals, the idle phantoms of a dream." Such were human beings in the eyes of Aristophanes' bird-chorus. And the birds themselves? Creatures that dwelt in the empyrean, ageless and immortal, and surveyed with pitying eyes the miserable struggles and petty distractions of the world beneath them.

Does the balance stand otherwise to-day? We pride ourselves on our civilisation, on our social system, on the ordered hierarchy that regulates our lives. Watch the birds; they are as well ordered and governed as we, and they make infinitely less clatter about it. The bird sanctuary in the Park is a State in miniature, a model republic, in which all classes live together in harmony. The three pelicans are the aristocrats of the community. They have their place apart; no one molests them, no one intrudes upon their privacy while they perform the solemn,

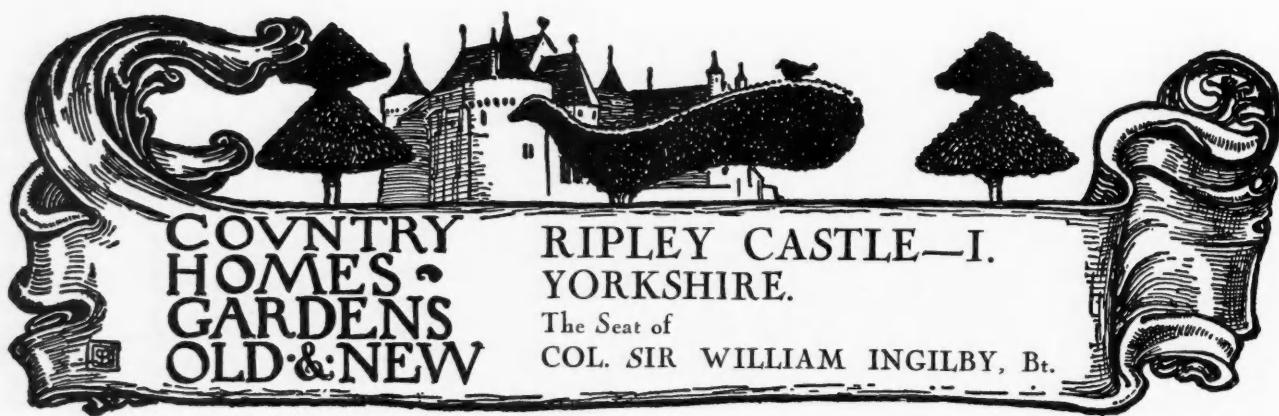
and seemingly endless, ritual of their toilet. And when at length they rise and stalk with conscious dignity down to the water's edge, the smaller fry draw respectfully apart and leave a clear path before them. Once on the water they pursue their stately course with unruffled serenity: the leader in front, his two followers abreast behind him. The coots and dabchicks scuttle out of their way; it is as if three towering liners were steaming slowly out of harbour through a crowd of small fishing craft.

Then there are the gulls, a noisy, greedy, restless crowd. They are an alien element in the Clouducuckooland of St. James's Park. They are no true citizens, but tourists that come only for the winter months. The cold weather drives them from the sea, as it drives their human counterparts from our northern mists to the sunshine of Egypt or the Riviera. With the advent of spring they are seen no more. Meanwhile, like others of the tourist class, they know how to make a nuisance of themselves. Their shrill cries and swift rapacity bewilder the slower-moving fresh-water fowl. The sober goose is no match for the raucous intruder; duck and mallard look on helplessly as he swoops screaming down and snatches food from their very beaks. For the most part, the birds bear patiently with the nuisance. But there is a limit to the patience of the most acquiescent, both among birds and men. Their methods on these occasions are simple and effective. They make in solid phalanx for a corner of the lake where the food-distributors are busy on the bank. A cordon of stalwart drakes deploys in semicircular formation—with either flank resting upon the shore—and bids defiance to the invading host. Against this defence the gulls are powerless: behind their living screen the waterfowl deal faithfully with the contents of the paper bags (not without some squabbling among themselves), while the enemy, balked of his plunder, but volatile as ever, hovers impotently on the outskirts of the ring. The forces of law and order have asserted themselves.

All this in the daytime, while mankind is looking on. There comes an hour when the Park gates are shut, when darkness descends upon lake and island, and the birds are left to their own devices. Clouducuckooland is as remote from the world as its ancient prototype; indeed, remoter still, for there are no messengers from baffled Olympians to penetrate its ramparts, no idle poet or soothsayer, no villainous informer or parricide to bring contamination into its sanctuaries. Tereus dispenses justice in his own kingdom, or slumbers in peace beside his nightingale bride. It is pleasant, as we trudge home through the murky London twilight, to think of this quiet haven in the midst of our crowded streets where the birds still "muse on things immortal" and still follow traditions coeval with the dawn of creation when black-winged Night laid that first ancestral Egg from which, as the seasons revolved, Love the Adorable was hatched. J. E. S.



T. L. J. Bentley THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE COMMUNITY "They have their place apart; no one molests them, no one intrudes upon their privacy . . . " Copyright



A capacious tower was added circa 1550 to an earlier manor house which was destroyed circa 1780, when the existing house was built.

FOR close on six hundred years there have been Ingilbys at Ripley, where the old way along the north bank of the Nidd, leading to the lead mines on Greenhow Hill, crossed a tributary beck. There is still preserved in the castle a pig of lead discovered farther along the trackway stamped with the superscription of the Emperor Domitian. A grassy track to-day it is, and somewhat encroached upon, where it slopes down to Ripley ford, by the enceinte wall of the Castle, of which the gate-house (Fig. 1), built *circa* 1450, gives directly upon it. Imposing fortalice as Ripley is, the towers and ramparts that confront the visitor as he leaves the village street (Fig. 3), and enclose a noble stable court (Fig. 2), are, in fact, no older than the late eighteenth century. Till then Ripley was really no more than one of those towers, residence of hereditary knights, that dot the dales of the north country: a defensible variant of the manor halls of the south. The tower built by the Sir William Ingleby who was Treasurer of Berwick early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and took the crucial step of transferring his faith from the old to the new profession, still stands little altered, and is seen on the left of Fig. 4. Till then the house had been defended only

The tower and gate-house of 1450 survive intact

by the gate built a hundred years before by John Ingleby, and had consisted in a single-storey open-roofed hall with chambers adjoining. This hall, which in its main lines was probably the work of Sir Thomas Ingleby, Justice of the King's Bench in Edward III's reign and founder of the Ripley family, is seen in the old painting made in about 1775 just before it was engulfed and transformed in the Georgian Gothic reconstruction (Fig. 5).

Though the researches of Mr. W. T. Lancaster (*Early History of Ripley*, 1918) afford the curious a consecutive account of the manor for three centuries preceding Judge Ingleby's advent, nothing remains of the house that was certainly there, nor even of the church, for the existing edifice, across the old way from the Castle gates, was built *circa* 1400 to replace the original one down by the beck, the waters of which had undermined it. Even the antecedents of the Judge are obscure, for it remains a matter of choice whether he belonged to the family seated at Ingleby, near Lincoln, or to that taking its name from Ingleby in the North Riding. Mr. Lancaster inclines to the latter, on the strength of the Ripley family having owned the site of the Carthusian priory of Mount Grace





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2.—THE GREAT COURT, SEEN FROM THE FRONT DOOR
The gateway is on the right; to the left are eighteenth century stable buildings

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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3.—THE APPROACH TO THE CASTLE GATEWAY
The eighteenth century additions are attributed to Carr of York

"COUNTRY LIFE."



4.—SIR WILLIAM'S TOWER (CIRCA 1550), AND THE HOUSE AS REMODELLED CIRCA 1780

near Ingleby, founded by Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, in co-operation with the Judge's grandson, in 1399, the charter of which is still at Ripley.

Whatever his origin, Judge Ingleby had, by 1352, married the heiress of the Bordesdens, then possessed of Ripley, and in 1357 procured a grant for markets and a fair to be held in his village. Traditionally he is said also to have acquired his crest of a boar's head by saving Edward III, with whom he was hunting in Knaresborough Forest, from being gored by a boar. An early painting of that monarch is preserved at Ripley, but in style it is no earlier than the sixteenth century. The boar's head was more than the crest of the Inglebys. One of their tenants held his lands of them by the payment of a red rose at midsummer and by carrying the boar's head to the lord's table all the twelve days of Christmas, during which time he was to have his horse and hound kept for him at Ripley Hall. Speculation has also been rife as to the family's emphatic motto "Mon Droit." It may refer to the boar's head or to the controversy that arose in the fifteenth century over the real patronage of Mount Grace.

Whatever the family founded by Sir Thomas Ingleby might have achieved in the two following centuries, when so many climbed to position or were overthrown, or whatever Ripley might have grown to be, a singular brevity of life in his descendants resulted in the family and house holding their own and no more. Between 1390, about when the Judge died, and 1578, when the Treasurer of Berwick and builder of the tower died, there were ten successions, few of the knights of Ripley living to be more than forty. But they all married and begat an heir, who, in many cases, was a minor during much of his life. A typical instance was that of John Ingleby, the sixth in succession, and builder of the gate-house. His father died in 1438 when he was four, and when he came of age there was great difficulty in proving the exact date of his birth to the Crown before it would relinquish its wardship. The evidence given to the court by diverse witnesses conjures up a succession of miniatures of life in 1434, like the illuminations in a Book of Hours. The day was sworn to be July 7th. Ralph Acclom, esquire, remembered it well because he was staying that day with John, Abbot of Fountains, and rode over with him to the christening. Christopher Willesthorp, esquire, had ridden

5.—THE OLD HALL BEFORE 1780

"COUNTRY LIFE."

over to Fountains to ask the said abbot to stand godfather. Robert Appleton remembered the day distinctly because he was walking from Ripley to Hamsthwaite, and in Harlow wood he killed a deer. Robert Atkinson would never forget the day, for upon it he was waylaid by robbers, who took 28s. 8d. and beat and wounded him. In any case, John died in the following year, but not before marrying Marjory Strangeways, whose device, with his own of a star, appears upon the spandrels of the gateway that he caused to be built. His widow married, secondly, Richard, Lord Wells and Willoughby, who was beheaded during the Wars of the Roses, after which his much bereaved lady, having brought her Ingleby son to manhood, took the veil.

So we come to Sir William, the tenth in succession, who was aged eight when he succeeded in 1502. Finding himself gifted with longer life than his ancestors, he busied himself in getting confirmations of their lapsing rights and charters, and in middle life set about building a spacious tower on to the south-west corner of the ancestral hall. In form this building is a belated pele-tower of the kind that had been usual in the border counties for several centuries—a typical example is Yanwath tower, near Penrith, built in Edward III's time—but which might be thought to have been regarded as out of date in 1550. Sir William's choice of the tower form for his additions was probably a result of a personal bias. How he was occupied prior to his appointment as Treasurer of Berwick in 1557 does not appear from the records, but the appointment would only have been given to a man of some experience in border warfare, so that it may be assumed that he had taken part in recent campaigns—Lord Hertford's ravaging of the Lowlands in 1544-45, and Protector Somerset's Pinkie campaign in 1547, which dragged on till the peace signed in 1551. Years spent in an atmosphere of border forays, and perhaps in the expectation of a Franco-Scottish invasion of the northern counties, might well convince a soldier that his home stood in need of a defensible work, or at least have given him a preference for a military kind of house.

The tower contains three floors, each forming to-day a single room. On the ground floor is a library, formerly the dining-room, on the first a splendid room, with a slightly later plaster ceiling (Fig. 7), and at the top the Knight's Chamber (Fig. 9), with a



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6.—THE STABLE COURT AND HOUSE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



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7.—THE TOWER ROOM, ON THE FIRST FLOOR

The ceiling was put in, perhaps, on the occasion of James I's visit in 1603

"COUNTRY LIFE."

heavily raftered ceiling and a primitive type of wainscot consisting of thick oak planks in large rough square frames. This top room is lighted by small bay windows with narrow lights—so narrow that the lintels to three could be formed of a monolith. The south-west angle on each floor is cut off to accommodate the newel stair contained in the turret, which was originally the only means of access. In the Knight's Chamber are portions of a carved oak frieze, originally continuous round the room, recording that "In the yeire of owre Lord MDLV was this Howse buylded Bi Sir Wyllyam Inglbi Knight," and elsewhere "made by me Sir Willm. Ingleby knyght in the second yere of our Soveraign Lord Kyng Edward" (1548). How the room could be made before the tower was built is a mystery, but the two dates suggest that the building took place between 1548 and 1555.

On the Treasurer of Berwick's death in 1578 an inventory of the house was made that names the hall, the old parlour, the old nursery (these in the earlier low building) and the new parlour, the middle chamber in the new tower, the two chambers there, the high chamber in the tower and the Knight's Chamber. From which it appears that the upper floors were subdivided. The existence of two fireplaces in "the middle chamber" supports this assumption, and half of the elaborate ceiling is a copy of

the original half. The ceiling is divided by beams cased in moulded plaster wherein pomegranates and things like corn cobs or buddleias compose the pattern. Each of the large panels so formed centres in a coat of arms, from the evidence of which the ceiling is shown to be the work of the Treasurer's son, Sir William, the first baronet, who died without children in 1618. It will have been he who entertained James I for a night at Ripley on his progress southwards to ascend the English throne. The "middle room" being the best in the house, the King was no doubt accommodated in it.

The pennons, banner and tabard that hang near his tomb in the church (Figs. 12 to 15) were made for the funeral of the second baronet, who fought at Marston Moor, and died in 1653. Tradition tells that they accompanied him into battle, but by that date such heraldic panoply was of ceremonial significance only. When they were repaired by the present baronet it was found that the texture of the materials dated from the time of the funeral. Other examples of a tabard and banner hanging above a tomb are those of the Black Prince at Canterbury, and other seventeenth century sets in the churches of Staunton Harold and Ashby de la Zouch. One of the latter is complete with miniature sword and spurs.

The remainder of the early buildings of Ripley have



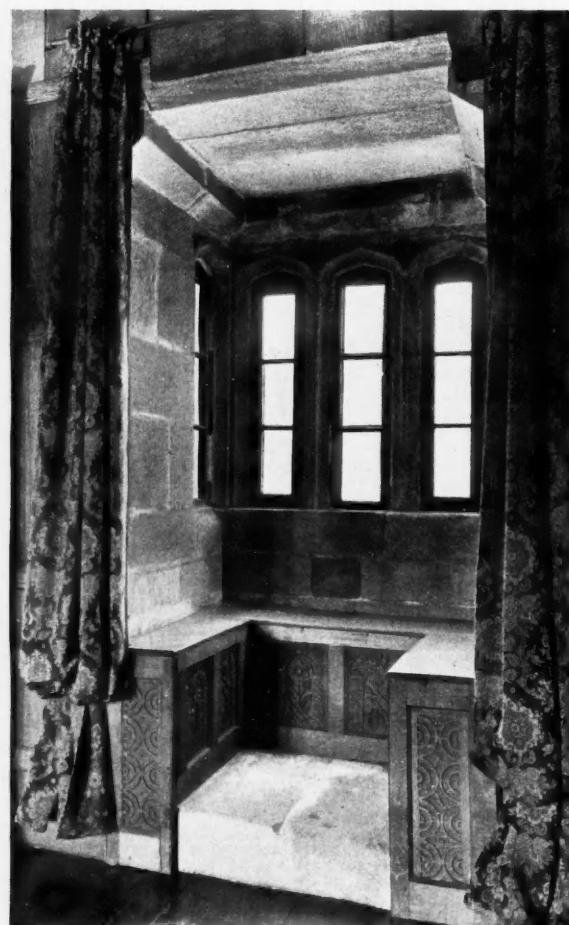
8.—A FIREPLACE IN THE TOWER ROOM



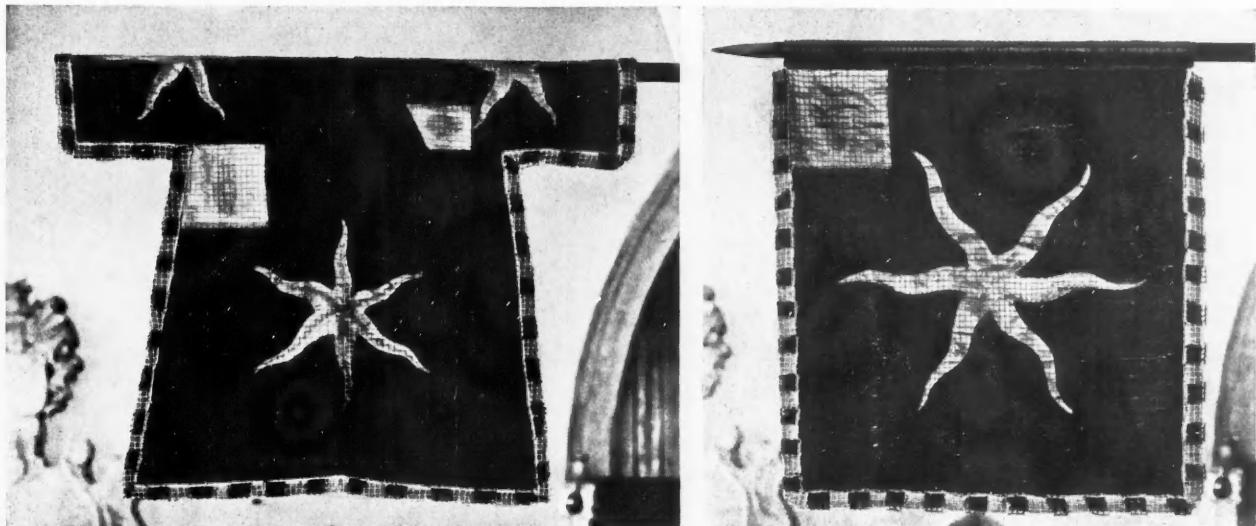
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9.—THE KNIGHT'S CHAMBER AT THE TOP OF THE TOWER

"COUNTRY LIFE."



10 and 11.—HEARTH AND BOW WINDOW IN THE KNIGHT'S CHAMBER

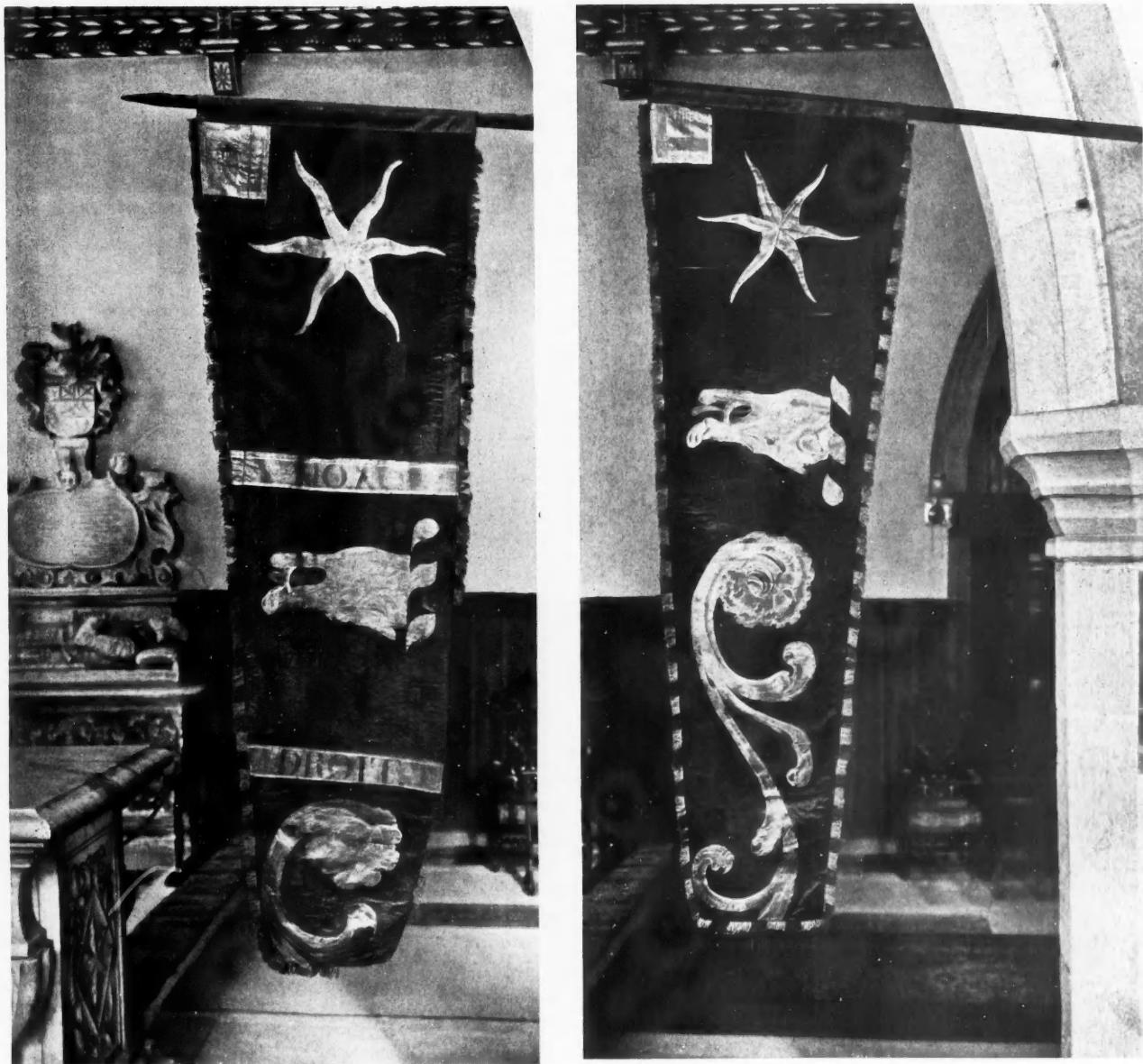


12 and 13.—TABARD AND BANNER OF SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY, BT.
Said to have been carried at the battle of Marston Moor

disappeared except for parts of walls embodied in the existing structure. From these, and from the set of paintings made just before the reconstruction, we can deduce its general form. Moreover, in 1773 Pennant visited the house and has left a

brief but informative account of it. After alluding to the tower he says :

a more ancient edifice still remains of wood and plaster and solid wooden stairs. . . . The entrance to the house is through a porch, the



14 and 15.—PENNONS OF SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY, BT., NOW IN THE CHURCH
Made for his funeral in 1653

descent into it by three steps; the hall is large and lofty, has its bow windows, its elevated upper table, and its table for vassals, and is floored with brick.

West of the hall (behind the tower in Fig. 5) were, no doubt, the kitchen and pantries, with apparently a room or two above them. East of it, in the gabled portion, were, probably, "the old parlour," with "the old nursery" above it, perhaps. The

lack of reference to any other rooms indicates that the wing visible on the right of Fig. 5 and the wing running back from the hall, seen in Fig. 6, were built after 1578. An inventory made in 1773 indicates that these extensions, very probably made by the first baronet, contained a chapel with a bedroom above it, a study, another good bedroom, and probably the "solid wooden stairs" referred to by Pennant. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

The later history and the further interiors of Ripley Castle will be described next week.

AT THE THEATRE

A SUMMER LIST

THIS is the time of year when everybody who is anybody is out of town. Or will be to-morrow, to judge by a hasty glimpse I had this afternoon of King's Cross Station, when it was quite impossible to move for sporran, cairngorms, balbriggans, dirks, glengarries, claymores, rifles and other instruments for killing grouse. Firmly let it be said, therefore, that with the departure to-day of the Flying Scotsman and its fellows, London will have become empty. At the same time, any society-gossip lunching on Bank Holiday in the neighbourhood of the St. Martin's and Ambassadors Theatres might have observed Mesdames Marie Tempest and Lilian Braithwaite, and Messrs. Graham Browne, Noel Coward, Ivor Novello, and Robert Andrews. Whereby I am reminded of a genuine gossip writer's remark *à propos* of a recent house-party: "I understand that the conversation was much above week-end level." Doubtless, if one were to go to the theatre to-night, one would see many fashionable beauties wearing frocks in which they hope to be unrecognised and, if bowed to, pretending they are somebody else. As a matter of fact, the really swagger thing to do is to stay in London, and, when Biarritz—does one go there still?—is mentioned, imitate Ethel Monticue in *The Young Visiter* and look "rather sneery." There are people who never leave London under any pretext, or, if they do, are profoundly miserable till they get back again. These faithful are like that *chef-de-gare* who, worried out of his life by excursion crowds, exclaimed: "Est-ce que je voyage, moi!" What one really means, of course, is that while in August perhaps five per cent. of Londoners go out of London for a holiday, an equal and perhaps greater number of country visitors come to London to see the sights. Since the past fortnight has nothing to chronicle in the way of new plays, I propose to devote this article to a run round the theatres for the benefit of our visitors.

I shall take them in order of solemnity. Everybody will agree that the best play in London is Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," now being revived at the New Theatre and remarkable for two fine pieces of acting, separated by a generation in style, by Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, who is Viola, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, who is Olivia. The advertisements of this production call it "Shakespeare's incomparable comedy," which I venture to think mistake, since there are at least two other comedies, also by Shakespeare, with which one could compare it. The piece is nicely staged and there is some pleasant music; but the fact inexplicably remains that here is a genuine Shakespearean success in the heart of the West End—a thing which has not happened since the Battle of Zutphen or thereabouts! Next comes "Musical Chairs" at the Criterion, which has been hailed as the best first play by an English playwright during the last forty years. This is all the more remarkable in that the plot centres in some oil wells in Galicia, and we reflect that outlandishness is probably the saving grace. Or is it cynical to hold that a drama centring in waterworks at Stoke Newington would not fill the Criterion for months? Anyhow, the piece is a blazing success, and I have no doubt that the author, Mr. Ronald Mackenzie, like myself, looks forward to his next venture with a certain trepidation. It is possible to start too well, a fact not hidden from the author of "Journey's End." If a personal preference be permitted in a survey like this, I should elect for Mr. Priestley's "Dangerous Corner" at the Lyric Theatre as being the best of the new modern plays. This drama of discovery is really a detective story of the highest kind. It is witty and ingenious, and has that very rare quality of making you feel that what happens to the characters really matters. I have not for many years known a first piece that I should describe as so intensely alive, and I congratulate Mr. Priestley on the obstinacy with which he keeps it on. Here is the really good play, and if ever Mr. Priestley should find himself in need of consolation I can only remind him of Mrs. Micawber's: "If the various banking-houses refuse to avail themselves of Mr. Micawber's abilities, or receive the offer of them with contumely, what is the use of dwelling upon *that* idea?" Let him reflect upon the similarity between the members of those

various banking-houses and modern playgoers. Mr. Galsworthy's "Escape," revived at the Garrick, is one of those plays which divide playgoers into hostile camps. Either you regard it as a passionate contribution to sociology, in which case you like it very much, or it is an excursion into Public School sentimentality, in which case you will not like it so very much. There can be no two opinions about "Evensong" at the Queen's, the play made by Mr. Edward Knoblock from Mr. Beverley Nichols's novel. This piece was fully noticed in COUNTRY LIFE on its first appearance a few weeks ago, and it only remains to say that it has leapt into a popularity which remains unabated. As usually happens, the piece was first offered to several managers who disliked it for the usual reasons. They said that, shorn of the principal character, it would not be a good play. Or they remarked that a piece must be in bad taste which was so obviously directed at Melba, or Jeritza, or Tetrazzini. That it was a play for the winter months. That it was not the kind of thing to which one would invite the English cricketers before they set out for Australia. Or any other of those excuses which are so glibly forthcoming when amusing and exciting pieces are offered to purely commercial managers. But Sir Barry Jackson is not a purely commercial manager, and as a result of his natural quixotism, foolhardiness, lack of acumen, or whatever managerial jealousy would designate as his quality, he is now burdened with yet another outstanding *furore*. No playgoer can afford to miss the remarkable performance by Miss Edith Evans. At the Strand there is Mr. Ivor Novello's "Party," a charming piece of nonsense about which it was acutely observed that what an Ivor Novello play principally needs is Mr. Novello in person. Our author-actor has seen the force of this and he is now appearing in the part formerly played by Mr. Sebastian Shaw. Perhaps "Party"—which, by the way, enshrines a beautiful piece of acting by Miss Braithwaite—is on the borderline between those plays which are intended to be taken seriously and those which are only meant to amuse. It is in the same category with "Pleasure Cruise" at the Apollo, which is adorned by Miss Madeleine Carroll and Mr. Owen Nares; and "The Gay Adventure" at the Whitehall, in which Miss Marion Lorne and Mr. Seymour Hicks still keep the town laughing. Among out-and-out farces is "Dirty Work" at the Aldwych, featuring, to use the dreadful film-argot, Mr. Ralph Lynn, Mr. J. Robertson Hare, and Miss Mary Brough. These three players abound in their own sense in a manner to delight Aristotle, Brunetière, the late A. B. Walkley, or whoever invented the thing and the phrase. Other good farces are "While Parents Sleep" at the Royalty, and "Intimate Relations" at the Little. At the Duke of York's, Grand Guignol continues to be continuous.

Among the musical shows it is difficult to make a choice. My own preference is for "The Cat and the Fiddle," enshrining Miss Peggy Wood, Mlle Delysia, and Mr. Francis Lederer at the Palace Theatre. This seems to me to be all that sophisticated playgoers can ask from this type of entertainment. "Casanova" at the Coliseum is still drawing great crowds, and to enquire what in the shades that Venetian blade may be thinking about it is perhaps not to the point. Nor perhaps would the mistress of Louis Quinze recognise herself in "The Du Barry" at His Majesty's, which does not prevent the show from being of the rattling sure-fire order or Fraulein Anny Ahlers from being a rattling sure-fire artist. "Out of the Bottle," at the Hippodrome is a riotous affair which turns every evening in the week into Saturday night; while "Tell Her the Truth" at the Saville turns every day of the week into Bank Holiday. At the Savoy there is a very light whipped-cream entertainment in the "Savoy Follies"; while, to bring this catalogue to an end, "The Pride of the Regiment" at the St. Martin's is a comic opera from Cambridge which has some delightful music by Mr. Walter Leigh. What about "Cavalcade" at Drury Lane? the reader may ask. The answer is that you either like "Cavalcade" or you don't, and that, having written many columns about it, my pen has now taken to "refusing," like a horse at an Olympia jump.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

HAIL AND FAREWELL TO THE WALKER CUP TEAM

By BERNARD DARWIN

IT is, I believe, this very day that the Walker Cup team sail on their expedition to America. There are extraordinarily varied opinions about their prospects when they get there, but we all unite in wishing them good luck.

It seems to me that the way of anyone who is chosen to play in an international match is nowadays made unnecessarily hard. Take, for instance, the cricketers who have already been asked to go to Australia. When they play in matches there are headlines proclaiming not which county has beaten the other, but "Test Player Out for 1." A kind of temperature chart appears day by day recording their doings. This is not only, as it appears to me, thoroughly futile, but it makes life no easier for the player. The golfers have been treated in much the same way, and "Defeat of Walker Cup Nominee" is the headline which rejoices the heart of the sporting editor. I do not know whether this is the way to please the great heart of the reading public, but it is not the way to encourage the player.

A good deal has been written, rather censoriously in some cases, about the Walker Cup team, to the effect that they ought to be playing in more competitions, playing more together in foursomes, training more, being coached more, and Heaven knows what besides. Nearly all these players have work to do: when they go to America they have all got to be away from that work for some time, and I cannot see how they are to combine earning their respective livings in different parts of the country with all the other things that their critics tell them to do. Furthermore, there seems no reason to doubt that they know how to get ready for their match at least as well as these pontifical personages know it for them. I am not in the least convinced that it would be wise for them to be perennially playing in competitions, even if they were able to do so. On the other hand, I am convinced that no keener side has ever been collected to go on this expedition, and that they have in Mr. Torrance a captain absolutely bursting with keenness who has thought a very great deal indeed about his job.

From every point of view it is comforting that those Walker Cup players who took part in the match between Amateurs and Professionals the other day all played well. Mr. de Forest halved a fine match with Havers: the Hartley brothers halved with Havers and Alliss in the foursomes, and each only just lost a hard single to a very good professional: Mr. Torrance took Padgham to the last hole and was a little unlucky to be beaten there. Mr. Burke's one public appearance saw him win the Irish Close Championship yet again, and that in a convincing manner.

Quite as cheering as any golf that he might have played have been the runs that Mr. Crawley has been making for Essex. They show that he is, as always, fit, that his eye is in; and I imagine that the change of game was very good for him.

As I said before, the opinions about the team's prospects vary remarkably. The genuine optimists hold that the American side has been very much weakened by the loss of Mr. Bobby Jones and Mr. George von Elm; that it will not be nearly so formidable as of old, and that our side has a very real chance. On the other hand, I am told that on the Stock Exchange

people are to be found who will cheerfully lay ten or even fifteen to one against our side. Both these views are probably a little extreme. Of course, Bobby Jones and von Elm leave two big gaps; but America is chock full of fine young players with those true, smooth swings that are so valuable in a crisis, and we may be sure that the new players are uncommonly good. Besides, they are not all new: Mr. Sweetser has come back, for instance, and we know all about him. On the other hand, those wild odds against our side can hardly be justified, unless the weather is going to behave very cruelly indeed. If there came a steamy, stifling heat wave, then our chances would be small indeed; but that, I assume, is less likely in Boston than in New York. My own feeling is that, if the match were played here, I should be full of hope. It is played there, and so I am not so buoyant; but I have a real belief in this side, and, whatever comes, I am sure they will be very fit and will try like ten demons.

I shall, personally, be able to follow this match in imagination very closely, because in the course of two short visits to America I have twice stayed for a week at the Country Club. I carefully and respectfully call it that, without adding "Brookline," because that is its right title as the first and oldest country club in the world. In 1913 I saw Mr. Francis Ouimet, this year's captain of the American side, beat Vardon and Ray in the famous triple tie for the Open Championship; and in 1922 I saw Mr. Sweetser win the Amateur Championship. It is a very pretty place and has a thoroughly good golf course, if not quite, perhaps, what we are accustomed to think of as a championship course. To find an exact parallel to it among British courses is too difficult for me: I cannot think of one. It is made up of widely differing parts. When, for example, you first see the first and last holes, which are played across the flat expanse of polo ground, you are a little disappointed, and think of Ranelagh or Roehampton. Yet not many holes later you are playing up hills and over valleys amid the most romantic woods and rocks. Undoubtedly there are plenty of good holes; if not fiercely long, the course is not short; the greens are admirable and of an entertaining waviness. It is, to my mind, a course that will suit the American rather than the British team, because it calls for the straight tee shot between lines of trouble, followed by the high pitch to the closely guarded green, on which the American golfer is brought up; especially can he play that long, high, accurate iron shot monotonously well. At the same time, there is nothing strange or unfamiliar to our men about the course; nothing that will not suit them if they play their shots properly; nothing, in short, which can give rise to an excuse.

One of the pleasantest things about this match, to all who know him, is that the illustrious "Francis" is to lead his country's team. He was brought up on the edge of the Country Club's course, and he there made himself immortal by the most wonderful championship win in golfing history. Indeed, I think he may be said to have laid there the foundations of the great American golfing empire. I cannot, as a patriot, wish any of his team good luck in this encounter, but I must be allowed to wish him better than any of the others.

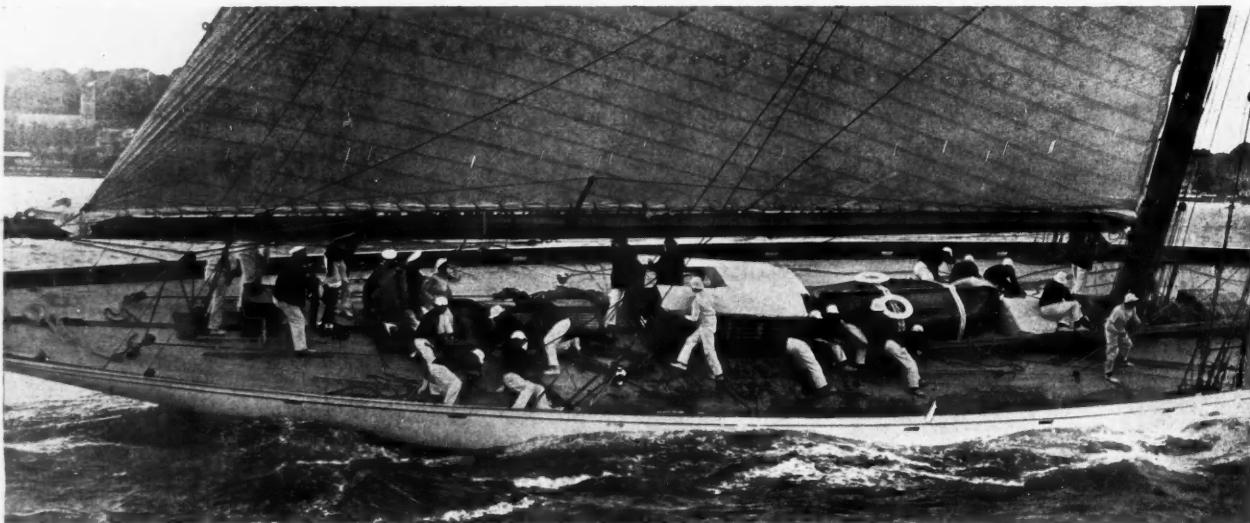


THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN:
MR. T. A. TORRANCE



THE AMERICAN CAPTAIN:
MR. FRANCIS OUIMET

ABOARD A BIG RACER



ASTRA, CLOSE-HAULED, WITH ONE REEF IN THE MAINSAIL, IN A FRESH BREEZE; HANDS ARE "HARDENING-IN" THE FORESAIL AND JIB SHEETS

"I WISH I was well out of this confusion called 'Cowes Week,'" said a middle-aged yachtsman, bursting into the Royal London Yacht Club at Cowes (that most hospitable rendezvous for Corinthian sailors). "I wish I was well out of this, and down along the coast of Brittany in my own little boat."

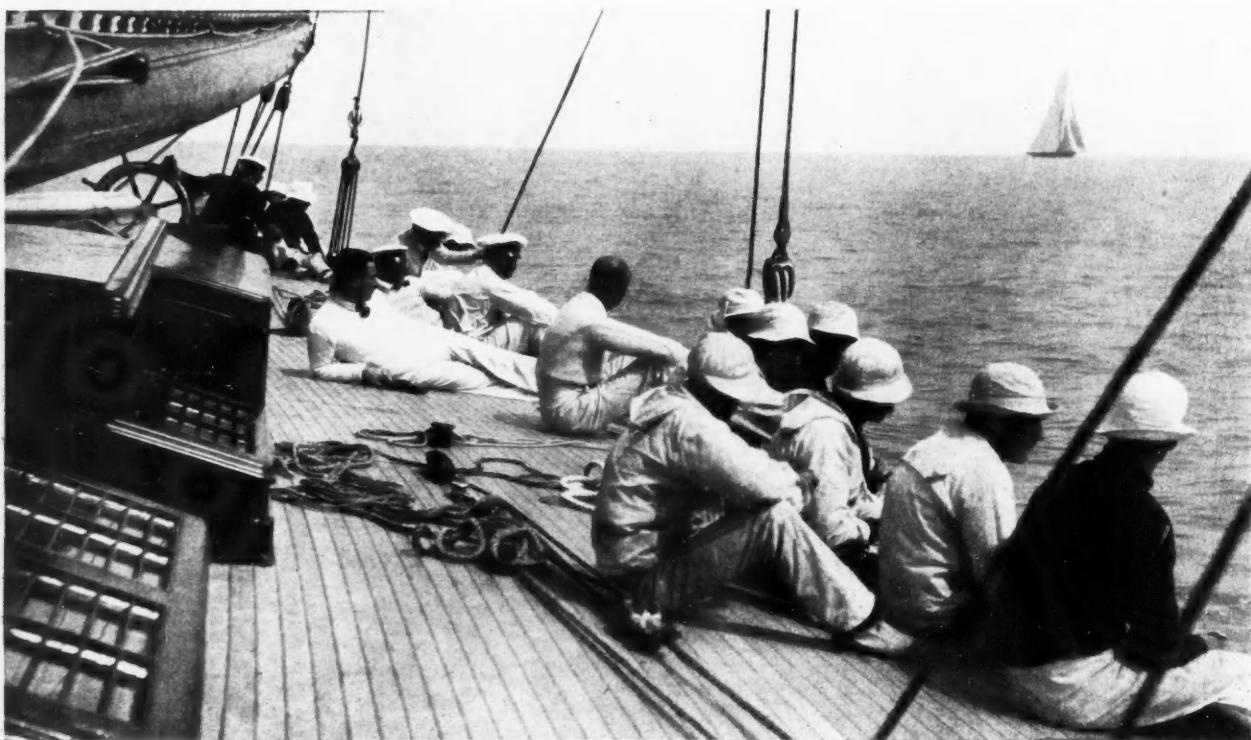
Many of us—jostled in the multitudes that teem in Cowes for just this first week in every August, and a little headache from the almost machine-gun frequency of the starting and finishing signals, and somewhat scatter-witted through innumerable encounters with half-forgotten acquaintances—many of us have clutched at some such nostalgic thought. For sailing is not truly one of the social amusements. Its primary appeal to the majority is, I suspect, that a boat is the best of all escapes. To up anchor and make sail was ever the prelude to romantic adventure. And if a man is ever to be his own boss, it is when he is on board his own yacht—or should be, unless he has made the irremediable mistake of leaving all the most delicious actions and emotions to a brass-bound skipper.

However; perhaps a fair half of the fleets of British racing and cruising boats go to the Solent for Cowes Week, blowing in with all the winds and on every tide from all points of the compass. Perhaps more than a fair half of these craft are cruisers whose owners would not dream of hustling their boats in a competition of speed—speed and the cruising spirit being no more compatible

than oil and water. Then why do these countless yachts crowd into the congested anchorage of Cowes Roadstead, when crowded anchorages are places the cruisers go far enough to avoid?

The reply is that they come for the same purpose as the multitudes discharged at Cowes by the convoys of excursion steamers—namely, to see the ships. The Solent in August shows a pageant of ships that is not surpassed in any waters in the world. Even to list all these vessels merely by their types would be like compiling an abstract from Lloyd's Register of Shipping; and, moreover, it would be to miss sight of the wood for the trees, since one of the peculiar beauties of the Solent scene is that all these kinds and classes of vessels are all mixed up in the strangest, but always beautiful, juxtapositions.

The tripper (who, I suppose, can be defined as one who travels to a spectacle or other enjoyment by a public and not a private vehicle) comes in his and her thousands to this lovely panorama of sails upon the blue-green Solent, and comes year after year, for it is not the sort of thing of which one tires, being more a loveliness of Nature's than the spectacle of sport. At least—and though the Solent seaside crowds are more interested and informed of ships and the sea than might be believed—it is the effect rather than the cause, so to speak, which is the main enjoyment of the crowd. But the sailor, the ardent amateur of ships and the sea, sees a different picture; he or she sees the brush-strokes. Such come to the Solent "for to admire and



WHITE HEATHER: SUNSHINE AND LIGHT AIRS; ALL HANDS, SAVE THE HELMSMAN, ENJOY A REST

for to see" all that wealth and genius can do to-day for this ancient art of shipbuilding, and how the best talent handles these astonishing products of our times.

Take those masts! Supernal spires, 150ft. and more from deck to that sky-scraping truck which to look at for more than five seconds makes you fear that you are in danger of that permanent contortion which afflicted Michelangelo after his overhead work on the Sistine Chapel—steel masts taller than any spars in the history of ships, upon which are draped those £1,000 mainsails of golden Egyptian cotton thread, and shrouded and stayed and back-stayed in a mesh of plough-wire so fine that the rigging at the masthead, up there in the sky, is nearly invisible.

For all that cunning rigging, however, it is still a wonder that the mast can support its prodigious strains, especially in conditions such as those shown in the first illustration, where the vessel, reefed down for stormy weather, is being pressed close-hauled and travelling at a great speed. Made fast by the bulwarks on her weather quarter may be seen the ends of the backstays; the lee backstays are in view, slackened off and idle about amidships. When, presently, the ship must be put about on the other tack, what is now the idle backstay must be set up hard to take the strain as the great sail fills with wind upon the other tack,



ON THE STARBOARD TACK; A SMOOTH SEA AND A STEADY BREEZE: LOOKING AFT ALONG THE LEANING DECK

and simultaneously the present working backstay must be slackened off—or the immense main-boom would strike it with a crash that would, in a strong breeze, dismast the ship.

That literally vital task of tending the backstays is, needless to say, but one among the many urgent jobs; when the helmsman sings out, "Ready about! Lee-o-o!" the deck is a frantic, desperate scene; loosed sails slat and flog like thunder peals, blocks crash, water roars and splutters down the scuppers, the men cry together as they swig and haul on main, fore-sail, jib, and topsail sheets: "That'll do 'er! Come up be'ind! Belay!"

It is round, tearing along on the other tack.

"Take another pull on them jib sheets! Lively!" "Aye, aye, sir!" "Here, come on, all of you! Take a pull on this! In with her! Belay that!"

Perhaps thirty seconds later our helmsman sings out "Ready about!" again, and all this frantic heaving and hauling is repeated; so that the hands are never still, or silent with their sharp, hoarse cries.

Unless, indeed, it be on such a halcyon day as that shown in the second illustration, where there is scarcely weight enough in the wind to careen even the stupendous mast of a big racer. But in August few are the days when the fleet is becalmed, and this year especially has the weather been the sort best liked by sailors—days when you needed a reef, days when you carried every stitch, sun tempered by light clouds, a ripple on the fresh waters: in short, pretty well all kinds



SENDING ALOFT THE BABY JIB-TOPSAIL



M. Adams Acton Copyright
A BIG RACER ON A PASSAGE ROUND THE COAST TO THE
NEXT REGATTA

of weather are good except the windless days of continuous downpour, which are wholly abominable. And in this country, of course, you never know your luck. One might have to make a passage from the Solent to Weymouth, like the vessel illustrated, with the weather at its deplorable worst, yet race in Weymouth Bay the next day under a serene sky and upon the scarcely ruffled waters, sending aloft one's own contribution to the summer sky in the shape of a jib topsail.

Jibs and headsails generally can be brutish things to handle, man-killers in really heavy weather. Yet they are, perhaps, the loveliest of sails, slenderly valiant out there between bowsprit-end and mast-head. Of them all, the present writer owns to a peculiar fondness for that tight little bird's-wing of canvas which is called the "baby jib topsail" (the sail which is shown in the process of being hoisted aloft in one of the accompanying illustrations). It is an astonishingly strong puller for its area; but then it is set high aloft, where the breeze is strongest, and is the

first of the canvas to cut the wind. When you are steering a big racer you can see nothing, or very little indeed, of this lofty-flying sail. But you can hear it. When beating to windward—"on the wind," as they say—its leech or after edge is continuously a-flutter, a mild booming sound most friendly to hear. Yet save when it "doth protest too much" it is doing a powerful lot of work, as you can tell when you feel its iron-bar-taut sheet. (In the first illustration of a big racer's deck four hands on the port side by the mast are hauling on what is probably the topsail sheet.)

Racing yachtsmen have nowadays all kinds of fancy sails, and many variations of a topsail, such as "long-rope topsails," "Yankee jib topsails" and the rest. The "Yankee" is an extremely efficient sail in certain conditions of wind. It might be an interesting speculation, by the way, to enquire why it is, when in this country we actually *make* the best sails, we leave it to America to *invent* the latest patterns! J. S. H.

A RURAL RIDE

By EARL WINTERTON, M.P.



AT THE START. THE PARTY AT FOLKINGTON MANOR
(Left to right) Sir Eric Bonham, Lady Leconfield, Lord and Lady Winterton

A YEAR or so ago I read an interesting article in COUNTRY LIFE, written by my friend Bill Astor, about a riding tour which he made from Cliveden along the Chilterns into Wiltshire. His experiences, as related in this article, strengthened me in my determination, formed some years ago, to have a long ride across the downs of southern England. An opportunity to carry out this idea occurred this summer. I found four other enthusiasts, in the shape of my cousin Lady Leconfield, Lady Violet Astor, Sir Eric Bonham and my wife. Unfortunately, Lady Violet, to her great disappointment, was prevented at the last moment, by indisposition, from coming.

We started from Folkington, near Eastbourne, the home of Lieutenant-Colonel Gwynne, and finished our tour at Dauntsey Park in Wiltshire, the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Brassey. The distance, as we rode, from start to finish was, roughly, a hundred and fifty-four miles, and for all but some forty of them we were on downs, bridle roads, or grass verges by the side of macadamised roads. I may here remark that in the administrative counties of East Sussex, West Sussex (with one trifling exception) and Hampshire, when we were on tarred roads, we experienced no difficulty from slippery surfaces, even after rain; the reverse was the case in Wiltshire. Even isolated by-roads were as slippery as glass. I am familiar with the roads in many parts of Sussex and Surrey, but neither there nor in Leicestershire or Rutland, of whose roads I have some experience owing to hunting visits, have I ever seen such dangerous ones for horses as those in Wiltshire. The subject seems to need the attention of the Wiltshire County Council. I don't know how farmers in that county can get their teams on the roads, or followers of the Badminton Hunt their horses to covert without serious risk of disaster.

Whenever we were on a road anywhere we met with the greatest courtesy and consideration from motorists of all classes, especially the drivers of heavy vehicles. As for the country folk, both farmers and labourers, they were always friendly and helpful whenever we asked them questions as to distances or advice about routes. Once or twice we were invited to cross land where there was no right of way.

I think possibly we were helped by this circumstance. Having been brought up in the heart of rural Sussex, I tend instinctively, when talking to people in the rural districts of the

county, to use the words and inflections which constitute the local dialect. This dialect differs but slightly from that in use in East Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. It is my experience that country people, especially in the south, are far more forthcoming when addressed in an accent with which they are familiar than when someone talks to them, for example, with a Cockney or Oxford voice. There is less feeling of hostility to a "foreigner."

During our six days' journey we stayed with friends for three of the nights; on the other three we stopped at inns in Petersfield, Winchester, and Everleigh respectively. In each case the accommodation was good and the charges reasonable. The same is true of the lodgings and food provided for the grooms and the driver of the lorry which carried our baggage, as well as the stabling and forage for the horses, save in a single instance.

In one town an owner of stables insisted on charging us a hundred per cent. more than we paid elsewhere for stalls and forage, justifying it by the astonishing statement that oats were very dear at the moment! I let the fact be known in the place, and suggested to other tradesmen there that the gentleman in question was injuring the prospects of what might well be a new and profitable form of the tourist trade.

Before giving a description of the route and incidents on it I must say a word about our horses. Lady Leconfield began by riding one of her hunters, but changed on to another at Petworth as the first was inclined to go a bit "sore" on the hard ground. Sir Eric Bonham rode his son's hunter, a well bred mare of fifteen hands; my wife rode her hunter, to which the same description applies; I rode a skewbald pony rather under the average polo size, which I hired from Mr. Harold Field of Chichester. All the horses proved excellent hacks, were completely impervious to road noises and nuisances, and, despite one or two long, gruelling treks in hot weather up and down steep hills, as well as strange stables, ate their food every night and looked fitter and better at the end even than they did at the beginning. Only once did they refuse to feed; that was at a midday halt in a stable at one end of which was a sow and litter of pigs. Highly incensed at being asked to share a stable with low, common pigs, our horses decided to call a "hunger strike" in protest!

Our first day's journey was from Folkington *via* Alfriston, Southease and Kingston near Lewes, to a bungalow on the downs

above Plumpton kindly lent us by Sir Stephen Demetriadi. On the second day we went by Pyecombe, The Dyke, Steyning and Washington Bostel to Amberley, where we had tea. We had intended to ride on to Petworth, which was the conclusion of the day's stage, but as the horses were rather tired we let them be walked the remaining six miles by the grooms.

The district in question is so well known that I need say no more than that we were on grass for nearly the whole of the two days' ride; though there were a number of gates to open, all on the bridle paths were unlocked. It is possible to go pretty straight along the line of what is locally known as the "Front hill," that is, the extreme northern line of the downs.

On the third day we went *via* Graffham, Cocking Causeway, and West Harting Down to South Harting village, and from thence the short distance to Petersfield by road. West of the Chichester-Petworth road there are few sheep on the Sussex Downs, and we only saw one Southdown flock, and one mixed flock, as against three or four on each of the two previous days.

On the whole of our six days' ride it was sad to see evidence of what was once arable or closely-grazed sheep land deteriorated into bad grassland or downland much under-stocked by sheep and cattle. The reason for it, despite the contention of certain theorists, is mainly to be found in the prevalence of appallingly low prices over a long series of years. Had the land which we traversed been in France I have no hesitation in saying that it would have afforded occupation for double the number of people at present employed upon it.

On the fourth day we rode from Petersfield to Winchester

by a roundabout route *via* West Meon and found many grass verges and little motor traffic.

Next day we had a delightful ride through woods and downs by the old Roman road to Buckholt Farm, near Broughton, where we lunched with Mr. Lionel Edwards, the artist, so well known to readers of COUNTRY LIFE. In the afternoon we rode, also on grass, by Thruxton and Tidworth to Everleigh. On the last day we had, perhaps, the most successful trek of all, for, without previous knowledge of the route, or the information given us by friends in the locality which we had hitherto had, we managed to find our way by bridle paths across country *via* Pewsey, Beckhampton, Yatesbury and Bradenstoke to our final destination, Colonel Brassey's house in the famous Dauntsey Vale.

It was a clear day of sunshine with blue sky flecked by white clouds. Thus we were able to appreciate to the full the magnificent views to be seen from the bridle road which leads from Wilcot to Beckhampton. In few parts of Britain is there a better example to be found of the shifting of population through the ages. For in this journey of seven or eight miles we only met one man in a region which, as the remains of ancient camps show, had once a teeming population.

As a fitting end to our journey we saw in the afternoon a big fat cub lolling down a green lane in front of us. I gave him a holla to speed him on his way.

Next day, when our party broke up, we all agreed that our rural ride had been a great success and should be repeated next year.

THE ANXIOUS POSITION OF IRISH BREEDERS

WHAT MAY HAPPEN AT DONCASTER SALES

IT may not have escaped notice that the yearling sales at Dublin, in the early days of this month, showed a drop of close on fifty per cent. It follows on the general drop in values of a year ago. Everyone knows why there has been this alarming decrease. It is largely due to the incidence of the 20 per cent. duty on Irish horses imported to England. In the past English buyers have been very considerable purchasers at these annual Dublin Horse Show sales. It was not the case last week. I could trace only very few purchases which will be brought to this country. Here and there a price worthy of the sales was recorded, as, for example, when an Irish trainer paid between one and two thousand for a half-brother to the Goodwood winner, Solar Boy. Many did not even make up to ten guineas. Not only can there be no return on the outlay on sires' fees, but keep and maintenance must represent a dead loss.

What will the small Irish breeder do? Rather than go on losing money he will leave his mare or mares barren, merely letting them run out to grass and look after themselves. The danger is that he may permanently cease to function as a small breeder of bloodstock, and then, indeed, the world-famed horse-breeding industry of Ireland would be shaken to its foundations.

Lord Furness, I understand, has decided to give up his Gilltown stud in Ireland. The yearlings which he will be offering at the Doncaster sales next month were brought over to England before the duty came into operation. There was shrewd forethought in that move. Some of his mares, which have been visiting the leading sires in England, have not returned to Ireland. If Lord Furness should decide to continue breeding yearlings for sale, then he will have to establish a stud at his own place; but it will not be the same thing.

He has had some wonderful sales at Doncaster. I have taken up at random the sale records for 1926. The lowest-priced one of fourteen yearlings then offered made 570 guineas; the highest-priced one was 12,000 guineas, paid by Major Courtauld for a colt by Gay Crusader—Love Oil. There were prices of seven, six, and four thousand guineas. Gracious, how the money was poured out only that short time ago! Why, the year before that the Aga Khan gave Lord Furness 10,500 guineas for a grey filly by Gay Crusader from Tete-a-Tete. I will forbear to dwell on their fate as racehorses.

The National Stud at Tully, on the outskirts of The Curragh, is to be closed down. That is beyond question. The position of the leading Irish breeders is not easy to define at the moment except that they themselves view it with grave anxiety. We know there are important sires in Ireland to which English breeders have been sending mares until the import duty came on to complicate matters. Blandford, the Derby winner Trigo, Tetratema, Mr. Jinks, Bulger, Beresford, Stratford and others are at Irish studs and Irish owned. Apart from the question of the duty, or any arrangements in the case of visiting mares which will be returning within a specified time, the political situation is disquieting.

Much will depend on what happens at the Doncaster sales. If yearlings with comparatively few exceptions are sold at a loss, then those breeders who are in the business with a view to selling results will have to review their positions very seriously. There will be renewed clamour for the reduction of stallion fees, though stallion owners claim that such reductions are not possible so long as the Inland Revenue authorities continue to tax their earnings quite distinct from the general finance of a stud farm. The question is being carried on to the House of Lords, and until

that last Court of Appeal is reached I must not engage in any special comment.

It is well known that many Irish-bred yearlings are brought to Doncaster every year to be disposed of. They have, indeed, made very big prices in the past. The instance of Lord Furness's bountiful fortune in that respect has been stressed. Mr. J. J. Maher has been paid some wonderful prices during the post-War years. He bred the Derby winner Manna, the St. Leger winner Sandwich, the Eclipse Stakes winner Royal Minstrel, and the Two Thousand Guineas winner St. Louis—all sold as yearlings at Doncaster. Mr. Peter Fitzgerald has been an annual seller at Doncaster (from his Mondellihi Stud) to be paid big prices from time to time. Mr. David Browning, Cloghran, Ballykisteen, Victor, Tally Ho, Mooresfort, Rathbarns, and Fort Union studs sell at Doncaster.

What are the prospects at Doncaster? There will be no dismal slump, I am sure, though those great sums mentioned earlier in these notes will never be given again, at least not in our time. Everything was gilded and tinselled in those care-free days. Prices are more stabilised now, or will be when sires' fees and values can be brought more into their true proportions, but the fact of so many buyers having held aloof from Dublin sales will mean better business at Doncaster. What they did not buy at Dublin they must buy at Doncaster if racing stables are to be kept supplied. There will be no purchases this time for America, so far as I can see. Mr. W. Woodward, President of the New York Jockey Club, and Mr. J. E. Widener have had a few important purchases made on their behalf in recent years. I am warned that they will not be putting any commissions into the market this time. Some recent bloodstock sales at Chicago were an utter fiasco, but the "Doncaster" of the United States is Saratoga, and until we learn of results there the position should not be judged from what happened at Chicago.

In one way, these wretched prices—we have had experience of them in the cases of mares and foals at Newmarket sales this year—will have some ultimate good effect on the industry. Like every other industry, it has been, and is, suffering from over-production. In the next few years there will be fewer thoroughbreds bred, not only in this country, but all over the world. Such is a conclusion I have arrived at, and, therefore, out of the depression may come better times, built up on a surer and more lasting foundation.

Last week's racing was a striking example of its popularity. There was a positive glut of it on the Bank Holiday, with no fewer than four meetings, while I believe the National Hunt's official year was supposed to open with the modest but pleasant fixture at Newton Abbott in Devon. I can do no more than mention a very few of the happenings. Thus China King, who had been disqualified after winning the Liverpool Summer Cup, won the Great Southern Handicap at Sandown Park on the opening day of the week. For Mrs. Chester Beatty her six year old horse, Great Scot, won the Brighton Cup on the middle day of what was a particularly successful fixture at the southern seaside resort. But really the feature of the week was the steady string of successes secured by the Weyhill trainer, Frank Hartigan, and that the popular leading jockey, Gordon Richards, came very near to riding his hundredth winner of the season. I daresay he has already reached the mark this week. He has never done so brilliantly well before, and I am equally certain he has never ridden with such determination and sparkle. PHILIPPOS.

CORRESPONDENCE

"SELBORNE BEECHES"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In my letter on this subject which you were so good as to publish in COUNTRY LIFE of July 30th, the following passage occurred: "When Mr. Bourne urged the College to take the long view and consider rather the future of the woods than contemporary susceptibilities, he spoke as a forester. Considered from that standpoint his advice was quite sound. From the point of view of amenity it could scarcely have been worse." I gather from private correspondence that these words, intended to refer to the decision to fell, have been held to imply approval of the way in which the verdict was carried out.

May I say that I did not intend to express any opinion on that subject? The mangled remains of the wood when I saw it were such as only the estate-breaker leaves behind him, and I took the job to be unfinished. If, as now appears, they represent a compromise between the claims of cash and beauty, one can only regret this unhappy attempt to reconcile the unreconcilable which can have little merit from the point of view of natural regeneration and certainly has none from that of amenity. For such a compromise it would be very unfair to hold Mr. Bourne responsible without knowing what instructions he received. The summer felling was an unusual proceeding, but that, I suppose, is the timber merchants' affair.—JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The note in your issue for July 30th, coupled with Mr. Gordon's letter, might lead your readers to suppose that the criticism of the action of the College had been made under a misapprehension as to the facts. Admittedly there was confusion on your part in your earlier note as to the position of the woods, but this in no way affects the real issue, accurately stated in the subsequent article, namely, that the College, acting under advice, have to all intents and purposes caused dire havoc to a beautiful wood.

Mr. Gordon tells us that 50 per cent. of the trees felled in the Long Lythe were rotten at the base, and a further 30 per cent. were black-hearted, but surely this cannot be right?

Mr. Horton, who is President of the Federated Home Grown Timber Merchants' Association, a member of the Consultative Committee of the Forestry Commission and also of the Council of the Rural English Forestry Society, and who has had fifty years' experience of setting out, marking and valuing timber in various parts of the country, thinks otherwise. Sir John Stirling Maxwell also, judging from his letter, did not find so many trees in so decayed a condition, for he has stated that "the beeches in the Long Lythe, judging from the stumps I examined, might have stood without much outward change for fifty or even a hundred years." He also is an expert, inasmuch as he was Chairman of the Forestry Commission, and with his knowledge he would surely have known if 50 per cent. of the trees felled were rotten at the base, and 30 per cent. of the other trees black-hearted.

Apart from this, it is a little difficult to believe that experienced timber merchants, such as the Newbury Timber Company, would have bought trees which in the main were badly decayed. They gave £275 for the trees in the Long Lythe, and many of these trees, after felling, were resold and for use as timber. However, if Mr. Gordon is right, what a triumph for the Bursar, who, I venture to suggest, should now be in Ottawa negotiating on behalf of the nation, and not left to waste his extraordinary talents as a bargainer in the soporific atmosphere of Oxford.

As to the Short Lythe, Mr. Gordon has stated that the real reason why the timber company desired to cancel their contract, so far as it related to trees in that part of the wood was concerned,

was that the trees marked were so unsound as not to be worth the cost of felling and removing. I think, however, that he is under some confusion as to this, for it is stated locally that the Newbury Timber Company found, owing to the steepness of the hill, and the position of the trees, that they could not fell without doing considerable damage (a) to the remaining trees, and (b) to my cottage and garden, which, as appears in your photograph, lies at the foot of the Short Lythe, and consequently they were, not unnaturally, anxious to get rid of their obligation.

With regard to the felling in this particular wood, Mr. Gordon is strictly correct in saying that no trees have been cut; but within a few yards to the left of the wood two trees have, I believe, been felled, and this fact was no doubt known to you when you published your article of July 16th.

As to Mr. Bourne's report and his statement that many of the trees were old and unsound, and "falling one by one," it may interest your readers to know that Mr. Maxwell of Selborne, who has intimate knowledge of the woods, has stated that only five trees have fallen during the last fifteen years, and that represents about 1 per cent. of the total number of the trees.

It is hardly correct, therefore, to suggest that it was necessary to cut down 167 trees so as to save them from "falling one by one."

In conclusion, I would like to ask Mr. Gordon, through the columns of your paper, whether I am right in thinking that the College has now definitely abandoned the idea of cutting down trees in the Hanger.—FRANK RYE.

"PASTELS BY J. R. SMITH AT GOODWOOD"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—On page 139 of COUNTRY LIFE of July 30th I see a letter from Mr. Ralph Edwards re Smith's pastels at Goodwood. It might interest him to know that the "Charlton Hunt" became the "Goodwood Hounds" during the lifetime of the third duke and were transferred from Charlton to the new kennels at Goodwood towards the end of the eighteenth century, so that if the pastels were executed in, say, 1785, the Goodwood Hunt coats would fit in very well with the dates quoted.—RICHMOND AND GORDON.

"THE CHARLTON HUNT PICTURES AT GOODWOOD"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Like your correspondent "H. K. W." I was unable to identify the Duchess of Richmond among the figures in your reproduction of George Stubbs's charming picture of "The Charlton Hunt," but there is no doubt that certain ladies used to ride astride in the eighteenth century. The masculine Princess Amelia, daughter of King George II and friend of Horace Walpole, is painted in man's riding clothes in a miniature at Windsor Castle, unless my memory deceives me, and I feel sure that I have seen an engraving of the Empress Catherine II of Russia bestriding her charger.

A pamphlet entitled *Whipping Tom, or a Rod for a Proud Lady*, published in the year 1722, satirises the prevailing fashion of women "wearing Men's Hats, Perukes, close-body'd Coats, when they ride on Horseback," though

it does not add that they also rode astride.—HYLTON.

[The figure suggested as the Duchess, owing to the obvious quantity of hair, was the fourth from the left.—ED.]

HORACE HUTCHINSON

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—May I, a humble golfer of old, supplement Mr. Bernard Darwin's charming article on the late and very much lamented Horace Hutchinson—and more especially its last paragraph—by relating an experience of my own in a similarly personal connection? In the days of which I speak, Princes' Club at Mitcham was the club *par excellence* for both the tigers and the rabbits in the near neighbourhood of London. I think Woking did not then exist, and New Zealand—of which I was an original member, I think—arose from the ashes of, let us say, a miss-hit into the quarry which protected Mitcham's second hole! (This may be somewhat cryptic, but I think there must remain some who can recall that mis-hit by the golfer who was driving in a foursome against Horace Hutchinson. But this is a digression.)

Princes' Club at Mitcham was the London golfers' nursery or kindergarten. It held but one competition a year. Into that competition Horace Hutchinson entered; and so did I. He was scratch. I received, I think (it is over forty years ago) six strokes. The par score was 87 (!) and the balls were gutty.

Horace Hutchinson had played his round in the morning and had returned an 85, the best return made. I returned a score which, with my handicap, brought me down to 83: and so I won.

But the point is that all I ever learnt of golf by tuition I learnt from Horace Hutchinson, who, on this occasion, playing a friendly round in the afternoon, turned at every tee to give me hints and encouragement. He frequently invited me later to join him in a foursome, and was as painstaking with my golf and as encouraging as was humanly possible. I have never seen his like again. One note he invariably emphasised, namely, that as his style possessed every fault calculated to prevent any man from becoming a first-class golfer, I must not follow him! His was a great and kindly soul in good sooth.—ROBIN H. LEGGE.

LAMMAS LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—There were four great pagan festivals of Britain: "Lammas" (August 1st) the others being on February 1st, May 1st, and November 1st. This one probably celebrated the grain harvest. On the introduction of Christianity the festival was still observed, and from a loaf being the usual offering at church, the service and the day came to be called half-mass, subsequently changed into Lammas. Though there has been a custom of bringing a lamb on this day as an offering to the Cathedral Church at York, the custom is local, and may have arisen from a reference to Lammas, when the real meaning of the word was forgotten.

The owner of Lammas land holds it subject to the right of certain persons to turn out their cattle on it from August 1st until February 1st, when the owner shuts it up in order to let the grass grow that he may have a hay crop. There does not seem to be much Lammas land in the country: I know of some in Huntingdonshire, but cannot think of any in Buckinghamshire, where I have spent nearly fifty years and visited most of the parishes.—R. BRUCE DICKSON.

FAVOURS TO COME

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—You may care for this photograph of the clever pony of Hadley Common in Hertfordshire. As you see, he rattles the latch on the garden door of a house, in expectation of receiving something good to eat. His less talented companions wait in the queue behind him, hoping to profit by his cleverness.—B. AVEZATHE.



"I'M HERE AT THE GATE"

A CURIOUS STONE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—You may like to publish this photograph of a curious stone by the roadside at Llanpumsaint, Carmarthenshire. It is a relic of the days when the Romans mined the gold



THE DENTS MADE BY THE SAINTS' HEADS

in these hills; there are numerous traces of their workings close by and a villa was also in the neighbourhood, and numerous finds from the district are now in the Carmarthen Museum.

This stone was used as an anvil upon which to crush the ore; the dents have been produced in this way. But it is also a curious instance of the growth of legend, for it is said that the holes were made by the heads of five saints sleeping with it for a pillow! The name of the parish means five saints. The mound in the background is a Norman mound or motte, upon which no doubt once stood a fortified dwelling or rudimentary castle.—M. W.

FISHING IN BALUCHISTAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This photograph may be of interest to the fishermen of the Highlands of Scotland, accustomed to the Macdonalds and Macphersons of that country. It shows my gillie, one of the fine fellows of Baluchistan, in the Highlands of India.

The catch was a small one, though I hooked a larger fish after the photograph had been taken. I was proud of it, all the same, as the water was coming off snow, and I had been told I should get no fish, certainly none on a fly. I caught mine on a "Zulu," and the old man was delighted.

He carried no landing net, but was prepared to plunge into the water and seize the fish in his hands whenever necessary.

The photograph was taken in the Bolan Pass, which lies between Sind and Quetta



A GILLIE OF BALUCHISTAN

for a distance of some fifty-five miles. It rises from 800ft. to 5,800ft. through the great, barren, rocky range of mountains which divides Afghanistan from Baluchistan.

In summer it is insufferably hot, but when I was there in February it was delightful. We fished in the evening, and the scenery was magnificent.—M. S. M.

JOHNNIE

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I send you a photograph of Johnnie. When she was first brought to us she was a picture of rampant misery. One fore paw hanging in a useless lump, where she had been caught in a trap, the skin drawn back over her yapping jaws, caked with dirt from end to end, hungry, terrified and defiant, to put her out of her troubles seemed the only thing.

We did not, and gradually we have realised that we were right. Now we feel sure, quite sure.

A kindly doctor offered to X-ray her leg at the hospital. She was a marvellous patient. As long as her leg was being treated she never stirred, but at all other times she was unapproachable. She bit everything except her bandage, or the person at the moment attending to it.

A plaster splint was put on, since both bones were broken and one of them badly split as well. The wound was septic. It refused to heal. Amputation seemed the only thing left. Then suddenly it began to mend. Then she tore the bandage off. For a month



JOHNNIE WITH THE MAGPIE "UP"

she was left absolutely undisturbed. Every evening someone put a lump of meat or a rabbit into her box.

Still she raged and fought all comers. Then, when her leg seemed strong, we managed to get a collar on her and tried to tie her to a stake on the lawn. For a few minutes all was quiet. Then the disturbance began. She bit, tore, scratched and yapped until we almost sat on her. At about the end of a fortnight's daily martyrdom on the part of her so-called trainer she grew used to the lead. Since then the change has been incredible. She no longer bites or snaps, even at strangers. She comes and takes her food daintily from any hand that cares to offer it. If you talk to her, she yawns in your face. She has played with an old tennis ball. And on one memorable evening she dug a hole with the leg that was once pronounced hopeless and, emerging on the other side of the fence, met the dog next door. Both were too surprised to act before a thankful cub had been hauled up over the fence into safety. We put a saddle on her back and persuaded a small magpie to act as jockey. When it fell off right under her nose she ignored it. If she had not already ignored so completely the piece of wood which formed the saddle, we never should have dared to have risked the jockey on such a mount.

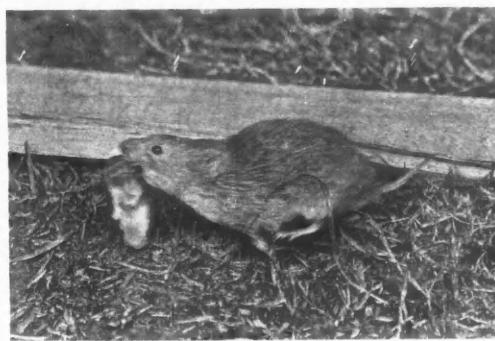
Then we thought of a photograph, and after a dozen efforts, in which the jockey, mounted, appeared eleven times and other people's legs twice, we found that we had a photograph, with a background that was not a perfect camouflage, added to which the focus was clear.

Johnnie now eats cake and buns and is quite one of the family. We have heard of the impossibility of keeping a fox cub once it has grown up, and we are all eagerly awaiting that time, as we feel sure that Johnnie won't let us down now.—E. N. LANE.

A FIELD VOLE RESCUES ITS YOUNG

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—You may like to see a photograph of a field vole carrying its young to a place of safety.



"SAFETY FIRST"

The nest, made of withered grass, was found under a hen-coop cover. Careful watching revealed the underground retreat to be some four yards away. A camera was focussed on the trail, flashpowder and synchroniser placed in position, and the cover removed from the nest. The animal returned in about five minutes and commenced to rescue her seven young, carrying them one by one, by the "slack of their breeches," to the subterranean accommodation home. On her third journey, the flashpowder (6 oz.!) was fired only three feet away from the vole. There was no attempt at concealment of camera or photographer, though it was broad daylight, and the farmer who was standing by was so alarmed at the flash and bang that he exclaimed: "She'll never come back no more." Anyhow, the apparatus was re-set for another exposure, and while this was being done the farmer said: "Sitha, she's a-comin' back." As things were not quite ready, he was told to keep her off, and, after whisking his cap at her, placed his hand on the run. Mother vole came and stood with her hind feet on the grass and fore feet on his hand. Once again she was allowed to proceed, until all the youngsters were safe.—JOS. A. SPEED.

MAORI CARVING

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This arched gateway is at the entrance to the native village at Rotorua Hot Springs in New Zealand. The Maoris display great artistic talent in wood carving, and this is a good example of native sculpture. It bears some resemblance to the totem-pole carvings of the American Indians of the North-West, but is, I think, rather more delicate.—VIATOR.



THE GATEWAY OF THE VILLAGE

TRELAWNY'S COTTAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, in his note on the above, states that Trelawny buried Shelley's heart at Rome.

This is inaccurate. Shelley's remains were buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, but his heart passed to the ownership

of Leigh Hunt and from him to Mary Shelley.

The "Cor Cordium" was kept in a silver casket by Sir Percy and Lady Shelley at Boscombe till the death of the former, with whom it was buried.

Trelawny died at Sompting in August, 1881, aged eighty-eight years and eight months.

Of the two poets he wrote: "Byron and Shelley, what a contrast—the one the incarnation

of selfishness—the other of a bountiful and loving nature; everything that came in contact with Percy loved him at sight."

Of Trelawny, Swinburne said: "he always rose to his feet in respect when he spake of Shelley and, if out of doors and standing up with his hat on, would always uncover when he spake of the great author of the *Cenci*."—EDGAR SYERS.

THE RADIO-GRAMOPHONE SUPREME

ONE of the first things that will strike any visitor to the Wireless Exhibition, which opens at Olympia on August 19th, is the number and variety of the radio-gramophones. The radio-gramophone is an instrument combining in a single cabinet both a sensitive and selective wireless receiving set and an electrically-operated gramophone. It represents, in a word, an alliance between the two best means of providing entertainment by electrical methods that man has yet devised. Not so very long ago there were many who thought that the wireless set and the gramophone must always be natural enemies of one another. It was prophesied on the one hand that broadcasting would kill the gramophone trade, and on the other that improvements in both gramophones and records would prevent wireless from achieving, as a hobby, the full measure of popularity that it deserved.

Actually, even in their days of rivalry, the two were of enormous assistance to one another. The reproduction of early wireless sets was much inferior in both quality and volume to that of contemporary gramophones. It was the aim of every ambitious radio designer to make an instrument able to deal as well with the broadcast programmes as did the gramophone with its records. Before long the quality obtainable from the wireless loud-speaker was definitely better than that from the gramophone trumpet. It was shown that since records were made by means of a mechanical recorder and reproduced by a mechanical soundbox it was a matter of utter impossibility for all musical frequencies to be faithfully brought out, or even so well brought out as they were by the wireless sets and loud-speakers of that day. Spurred on by this knowledge, the record-making firms introduced electrical recording, which was first used in this country in 1925. By means of the electrical recorder it immediately became possible to cut the disc grooves representing all of the sounds made in the studio by an orchestra, a singer, an instrumentalist or a speaker. There was a distinct improvement in gramophone quality; but the mechanical soundbox was still a stumbling block, for it could not bring out everything that the record contained. The gramophone trumpet, too, had its limitations, for it was shown that a total length of sixteen feet or more was needed to enable it to deal faithfully with low-pitched notes. This difficulty was surmounted to a great extent by the invention of the coiled or folded horn.

The real wonder of the electrically-made record was not and could not be realised until a way was found of reproducing it electrically. The invention of the pick-up made it possible to play records by means of the low-frequency valves of the wireless set and of its loud-speaker. The advantages of the pick-up were immediately obvious. With the mechanical soundbox the whole of the energy required to produce the necessary volume of sound must be derived by the needle from the grooves of the record. To the needle of the pick-up, on the other hand, only a minute amount of energy need be transferred, for the tiny electrical impulses set up in it can be magnified to almost any extent by the use of wireless valves. By the use of properly designed circuits no distortion is introduced by this magnification. The moving-coil loud-speaker, operated by the wireless valve, is an almost ideal reproducing instrument; besides its ability to handle a large volume of sound, it has the further advantage of being able to reproduce with their proper value a very wide range of musical frequencies.

The mechanical gramophone subsequently underwent enormous improvements, and the electrical gramophone made its appearance. The wireless set, too, advanced by leaps and bounds. It came to be realised that the gramophone and the wireless set were no longer rivals, but must become partners. The result is the radio-gramophone, which enables us to reproduce to the very best advantage both the broadcast programme and the wax record. The advantages of such a combination are overwhelming. A good wireless set can nowadays command alternative programmes from at least a score of home and foreign stations. With the general increase in the power of transmitters that has taken place in recent times, the reception of many of the foreign programmes is every whit as good as that of the home stations. By turning the switch of the instrument to the "Radio" position one has thus a wonderful choice available. The operation of the modern receiving set is so simple that anyone can find the station whose transmission is desired and adjust the output of the set to the most agreeable volume.

But there must occur times when no station within the range of the wireless part of the instrument is sending out such a programme as the mood of the moment demands. If the wireless set were alone, there would be nothing for it but to switch off. But with the radio-gramophone it is no longer a choice between silence and listening to something about which one does not particularly care. The switch is simply moved to the "Gramophone" position, when any record in one's collection can be played to perfection.

The turning of the switch cuts out that part of the instrument which receives, amplifies and detects impulses brought in by the aerial; it leaves the low-frequency valves and the loud-speaker in operation, and brings both the pick-up and the gramophone motor into action. Again, the volume is controllable to a nicety, and if the instrument is provided with an automatic changing device, it will play record after record without being touched.

Neither the early wireless set nor the gramophone of a few years ago were things of beauty. It is not so long since the typical wireless set was nothing better than an eyesore. A table had to be provided for the hideous cabinet, reminiscent of a piece of office furniture, which was surmounted by a horrid horn-shaped loud-speaker. Over the top of the table trailed a maze of wires, and below it stood a phalanx of batteries. Who does not remember the old gramophone, about as ornamental as a sewing machine, with its gigantic pea-green horn? The modern radio-gramophone has none of these drawbacks. The

cabinetmaker has taken it in hand and has transformed it into an attractive piece of furniture. There are no trailing wires, no knob-studded panels, no batteries, no weirdly shaped and fearsomely coloured horns or trumpets. Some instruments require an outside aerial, though often a single and almost invisible indoor wire will do all that is required. There are also radio-gramophones which make use of the electric lighting mains as an aerial, or contain unseen frame aerials built into the interior of the cabinet.

It is surprising to find how many people there are who do not realise the wonderful quality with which both broadcast wireless programmes and gramophone records can be reproduced. It is a curious fact that the human ear can grow used to almost anything and may come in time to derive enjoyment from sounds that are really far from beautiful; in some strange way it seems able to make allowances for poor reproduction. Experiments have shown that the ear can hear a note which is not actually there. Old gramophones and wireless sets can reproduce no note with a pitch more than about an octave below the middle C, but even musical people will declare that they can hear notes much farther down the scale when one of these instruments is played. In reality, every musical note is a chord, consisting of a fundamental and a number of harmonics. The bad gramophone and the bad wireless set bring out only the harmonics of a low-pitched note, but from these the ear fills in a shadowy impression of the fundamental.

I would suggest to those who have wireless sets and gramophones more than two or three years old in their homes that they will find a visit either to Olympia or to a good wireless shop most illuminating. A good test is to take with you a favourite record and to ask for it to be played on a modern radio-gramophone. Better still, arrange for a demonstration of such an instrument in your own home; you will then have the best of all opportunities of comparing its reproduction with that of the old apparatus. I must, however, point out that not every wireless set or every radio-gramophone, though it be the latest of its kind, is capable of furnishing reproduction that will satisfy the musical ear. In some of the cheaper instruments a completely false bass of what I call the "woomphing" or "carpet-beater" type is found. This is usually produced purely by resonance effects, and though it may give the uncritical an impression of what is termed "mellowess," it becomes nerve-racking after a short time. Be particularly on your guard against the set with a booming, whacking bass, which analysis shows to consist of two or perhaps three constantly repeated notes.

It is no part of my business to acclaim the merits of particular wireless sets or radio-gramophones, but it may be of interest to the reader if I mention some of the features of up-to-date instruments that I have been able to examine or test. One reasonably priced instrument of fine quality is the McMichael three-valve radio-gramophone, which is supplied for either alternating or direct current mains. Its price is 48 guineas. Simple to operate and particularly economical to run, this instrument provides reproduction of excellent quality, whether the wireless or the gramophone part is in use.

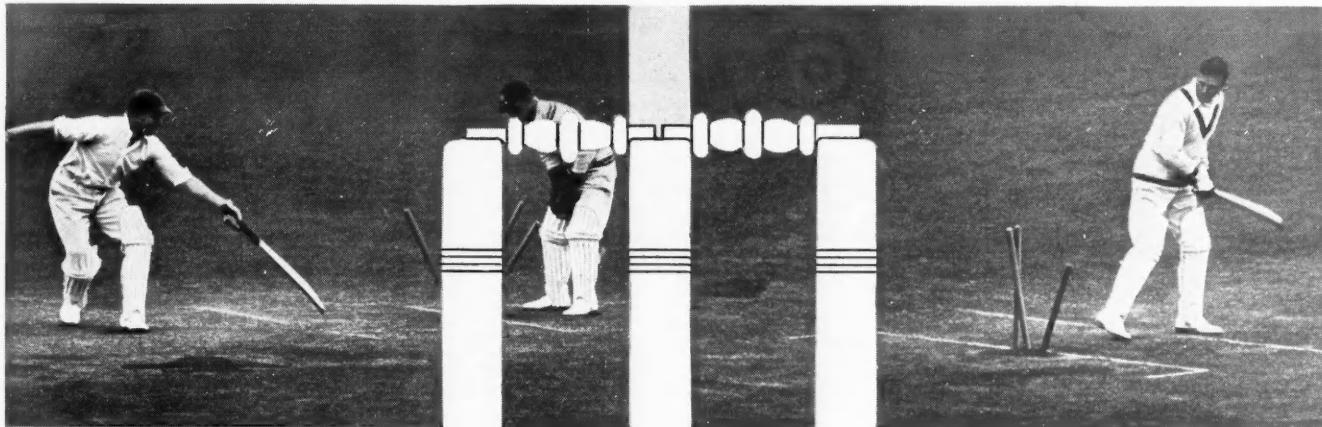
A radio-gramophone which I like very much is the Varley Square-Peak. Its appearance is most attractive, but its beauty is more than skin deep. The single wireless tuning dial contains the names of a score of stations which can be tuned in direct and without any reference to a table of wave-lengths. The moving-coil loud-speaker used is a particularly good one, and the Varley pick-up is one of the best on the market. These radio-gramophones range in price from 48 to 85 guineas, and they are available for both direct and alternating current mains.

A radio-gramophone of which I have considerable personal experience is the H.M.V. Superhet Ten Autoradiogram. When used as a broadcast receiving set no fewer than nine wireless valves and one valve rectifier are in operation. Strange as it may seem, the larger the number of valves, within reason, the easier is a wireless set to operate. In this big radio-gramophone there are only three controls—one knob for tuning, one for volume control and a four-position switch which can be turned to "Long Waves," "Medium Waves," "Gramophone" or "Off." The dial reads directly in wave-lengths, and the veriest beginner can embark successfully upon a tour of European broadcasting stations, about eighty of which are within the instrument's range. As a gramophone the instrument will play eight records consecutively without attention, or will repeat a single record indefinitely—a most useful feature for dancing purposes. I should have mentioned one other adjustment. This is a tone control which enables the pitch of the instrument to be varied to suit the preference of the listener.

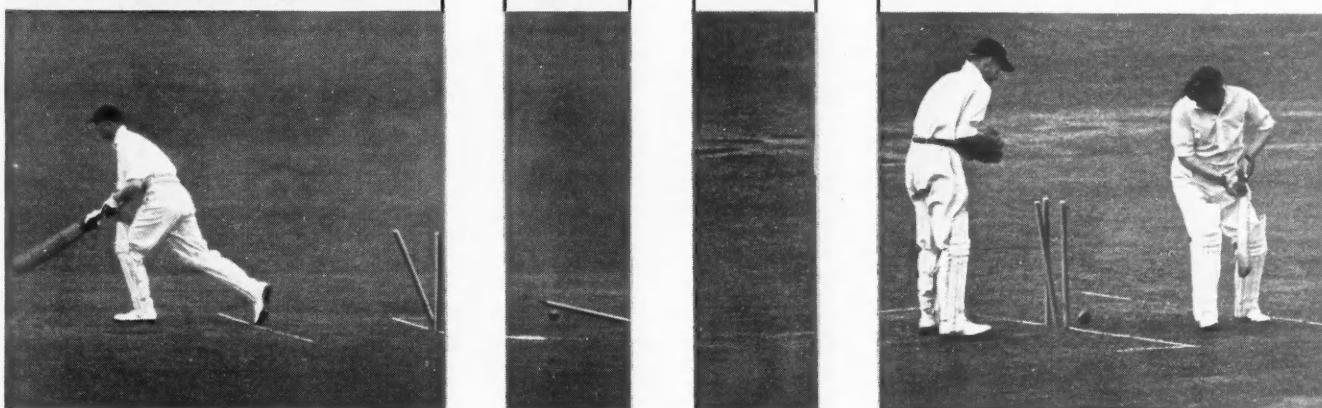
There may be some readers who are still frightened about investing in elaborate radio-gramophones owing to a lurking fear that these may be out of date in a very short time. Such fears are quite groundless, a statement of which there can be no better proof than the fact that many firms are continuing this year models first placed on the market a year ago. Unless some revolutionary invention is made—a most unlikely contingency—improvements in the next two or three years will be concerned mainly with matters of detail. The wireless set of the present time will certainly not become rapidly out of date. It cannot become a back number, because we have already advanced almost, if not quite, as far as we can in selectivity, sensitiveness, simplicity of operation, economy in running costs and quality of reproduction.

The radio-gramophone which forms the subject of this article is an instrument for operation from electric lighting mains. There must be almost innumerable homes which have no mains supplies, but rely for illumination purposes upon gas mains, upon small electric lighting sets of their own, or upon petrol-gas plants. Just how a big set can be operated in such houses must form the subject of a further article.

R. W. HALLOWS.

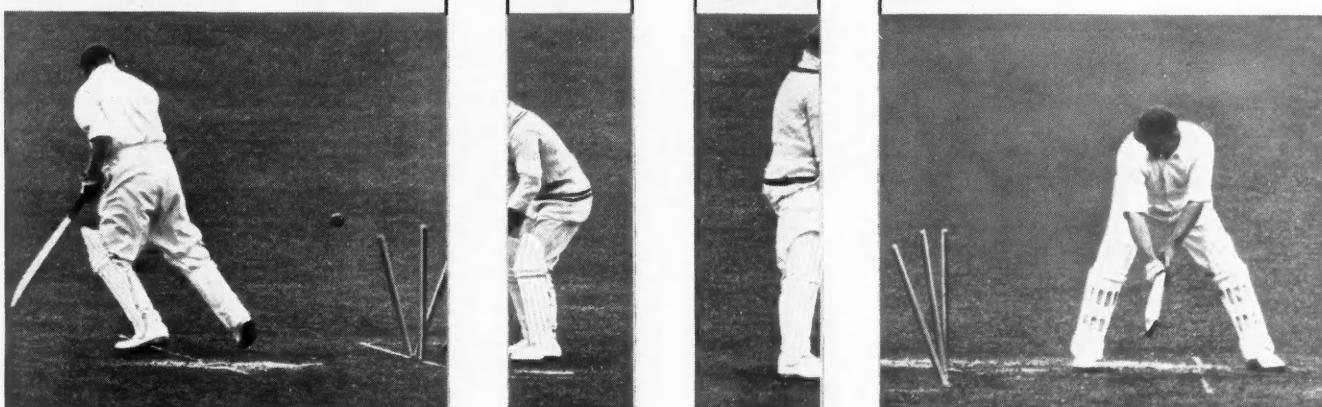


Oh!



well—

there's



always

one

consolation



JOHNNIE WALKER

Born 1820 — Still Going Strong



SOUTH FRONT OF BLICKLING HALL

THE ESTATE MARKET

A REVIVAL IN BUSINESS

SHAKESPEAREAN notabilities haunt the shades of the Norfolk seat of the Marquess of Lothian, Blickling Hall, and the house is once more, after another excellent tenancy, to be let furnished.

Just over two years ago we announced that the Hall had been let to Mr. Gilbert Russell, whose tenancy has now terminated. Messrs. Curtis and Henson are to find another occupier. The firm effected the letting in 1921 to the late Mrs. Hoffman of New York. The seat has been the subject of illustrated special articles in *COUNTRY LIFE* (Vol. III, pages 112 and 144; Vol. XVIII, page 822; and Vol. XXVII, page 673).

The house was built by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Henry Hobart, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Harold, Earl of East Anglia and King of England, held the estate in 1045. Blickling for about a hundred years belonged to the Boleyns, the last of whom to own the estate was Sir James Boleyn, his predecessor being Sir Thomas, father of Anne Boleyn. Before Hobart built the present house Blickling was the seat of Sir Nicholas Dagworth (1378), a soldier and diplomatist under Edward III. His widow's tenure was followed by that of Sir Thomas de Erpingham (1407), a Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and one of the leaders at Agincourt. He is the "Good old Knight" of "Henry V." In 1431 Blickling passed to Sir John Fastolfe.

Blickling gardens are of great extent and beauty, and contain statues and fountains that came from Clement Paston's seat, Oxnead.

Blickling is, as much as ever it was, a house wherein a studious occupant could find a lifetime's work in studying old and priceless editions.

The particulars, issued by Messrs. Curtis and Henson, include a reprint of one of the special illustrated articles that have appeared in *COUNTRY LIFE*.

REIGATE PRIORY AND WROXTON ABBEY

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD BEATTY wishes to let Reigate Priory, unfurnished. It was illustrated and described in *COUNTRY LIFE* (Vol. XLIII, pages 340 and 362). The agents are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

Wroxton Abbey, Banbury, the subject of an illustrated article in *COUNTRY LIFE*, is now, for the first time for three centuries to be let, and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are the agents. Reference at some length to these fine seats is reserved for another week, the news reaching us as we go to press.

IMPORTANT SALES EFFECTED

IN the last week or so. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have, out of 700 acres of the Tidmington estate, Shipton-on-Stour, sold 687 acres under the hammer, with Messrs. Bosley and Harper; eleven out of eighteen outlying portions of Clouds, Wiltshire, at the auction; and seven lots of the Chyngton estate of over 1,000 acres, at Seaford, with Messrs. Osborn and Mercer. Portions of the High Hilden estate, Tonbridge, have been sold in conjunction with Messrs. Langbridge and Freeman; also of Bere Hill, Hampshire, with Messrs. Simmons and Son; and Eden Hall,

in Cumberland. Creeksea estate, Burnham-on-Crouch, 890 acres, was sold on the eve of the auction, in association with Messrs. Nicholas and Messrs. Dunn, Soman and Coverdale. Other properties sold before or as a result of auctions are: Chalklands, Bourne End; Woodlands, Reigate; Pitchford, Canterbury; The Ridge, Charlwood; Little Castlemans, Sedlescombe; and, with Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett, Carmen Sylva, Oatlands Park.

Green Farm, 95 acres, at Thorpe Market, will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Norwich on September 3rd.

Greenways, Sunningdale, designed by Mr. Baillie Scott, is to be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, with 27 acres.

At the Sutton Court furniture sale, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Mr. John Norton, the following prices were realised: A set of eight Chippendale mahogany chairs with scrolled openwork splats, 102 guineas; a Jacobean oak buffet, 24 guineas; and Van Dyck's portrait of Rubens' mother seated in a chair, 62ins. by 43ins., 30 guineas.

Watcombe Hall, near Torquay, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. G. R. Smith and Son, since the auction. The residence, which was the home of the late Sir Bertram Mackenmal, R.A., stands in five acres of grounds on the cliffs above Watcombe Beach.

Two and a half miles of trout fishing in the Test and its tributaries is included in the Marsh Court estate, Hampshire, 1,200 acres, which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Woolley and Wallis, are to offer at Hanover Square on October 5th. The beautiful and distinctive residence is acknowledged to be a masterpiece of Sir Edwin Lutyens's early period.

A COTSWOLD SEAT

BARNESLEY PARK estate, near Cirencester, extending to about 4,040 acres, is for sale by Messrs. Lofts and Warner. It was illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE* (Vol. XXXIII, page 630). It is a stone eighteenth century mansion of moderate size in perfect order, standing in a grandly timbered park of 350 acres. Barnsley Park ranks as one of the principal seats of Gloucestershire, and it lies in a favourite part of the Cotswolds, about 500ft. above sea level; the house has carved plaster ceilings and large open fireplaces. The grounds are beautifully timbered with fine old beech, Wellingtonia, cypress, chestnut and cedar trees, and nicely shrubbed. There are wide-spreading lawns, and a pond of about an acre stocked with rainbow trout; a stone orangery, and a walled kitchen garden of 3 acres and range of vineyards, peach-houses and melon houses. The agricultural portion of the estate comprises ten farms, varying in size from 115 to 627 acres, all of which are let to substantial tenants on yearly Michaelmas tenancies. Included will be the greater part of the villages of Barnsley, Winsom and Arlington, comprising upwards of forty cottages, allotments and secondary residences, the whole (with the exception of the mansion, woodlands of 187 acres and lands in hand amounting to about 600 acres) producing an income of nearly £3,000 per annum. The estate is bordered on the east for a distance of about 1½ miles by the River Coln, which is

noted for its trout fishing. Hunting may be had with the V.W.H. and other packs. The estate is nicely undulating and includes some well placed covert, while partridges flourish on the higher ground, and 1,000 or more partridges and pheasants are shot every season. The estate is for sale privately as a whole.

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have instructions to sell by auction outlying portions of Brambletye estate, Sussex, four mixed and dairy farms, in all 825 acres.

Terrick House, Ellesborough, near Prince's Risborough, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, to a client of Messrs. Simmons and Sons. It is a pretty Queen Anne house, and in the grounds are the remains of a moat. This is scheduled in the Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire.

Great Duryards, Exeter, is to be sold or let furnished by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The Georgian residence stands in grounds of 70 acres in a good centre for hunting and golf, and fishing in the Exe.

EFFORD PARK, HAMPSHIRE

SINCE the recent auction, Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons have been successful in selling by private treaty Efford House, with 543 acres, being the balance of this estate, leaving for disposal only Efford Cottage. Efford House is a residence of moderate size commanding views of the Solent and Isle of Wight. Included are covert shooting, and fishing in the Avon water of over two miles.

Isabel Lady St. John Mildmay has sold Dockem House, Coates, Cirencester. The Cotswold residence dates back to Elizabethan days, and included in the sale are cottages and glebe farm, the total being 114 acres. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff were the agents. They are to offer Colgate Lodge, two miles from Faygate and three miles from Crawley. The property extends to 10 acres with an attractive house, recently modernised, on the borders of the Tilgate Forest and St. Leonards Forest.

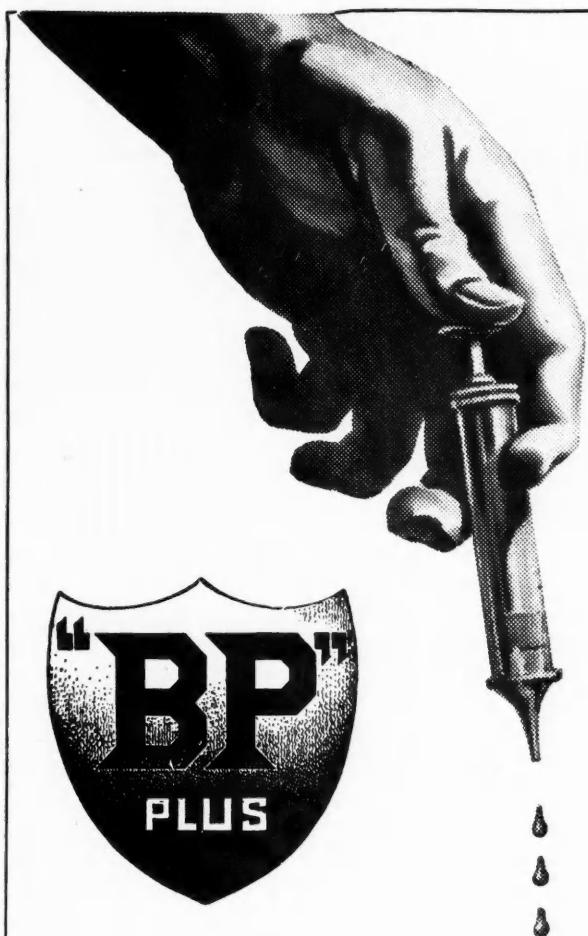
Recent sales by Messrs. Thake and Paginton are of: Powden, Lacock, Chippenham, a residence of Elizabethan type, and 45 acres; Frobury Farm, Kingsclere, 269 acres, including 70 acres of timber; Durlston, Hook; Cope Hall, Newbury; Allington House, Allington, Devizes, 8 acres; and Mill Hay, Broadway, with trout pool and mill with water power, and 6 acres.

The mansion and park of Gaines, Whitbourne, near Worcester, was sold by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock last autumn, leaving the outlying 400 acres, including the farms known as Huntlands and Lower Yearsett. Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have now sold these as an investment.

Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin have privately sold Riverbank, Hampton Wick, a Regency residence, in grounds of some 1½ acres with a long frontage to the Thames, on behalf of the Public Trustee.

Burwell Park, near Louth, was withdrawn at £9,000 by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff. They are to sell Brooms, 25 acres, at Edenbridge, and they resume their timber sales next month with an auction, near Manchester, by order of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

ARBITER.



The odds are on "BP" PLUS

because every gallon contains—

*just over 99.9% of THE FINEST
STRAIGHT PETROL*

*plus just under .1% tetra-ethyl-lead
the best anti-knock
agent yet discovered*

100 % "BP" PLUS

The superiority of BP Plus is due to

- (1) *Its petrol content—BP, a spirit which has already proved its quality.*
- (2) *The fact that this petrol content never varies, but is prepared from the same source, to the same formula all over the country.*
- (3) *The exact proportion of tetra-ethyl-lead, the finest anti-knock agent yet discovered, which has been proved by years of experiment to be the precise addition to BP required to give the best results on the road.*

plus a little *something* some others haven't got

SOLUTION to No. 131.
The clues for this appeared in July 30th issue.



ACROSS.

1. The singular finish of these animals is sometimes placed before the start.
6. Comparatively this was a late Victorian lady killer.
9. This Wolf is in the Channel.
10. A Hebrew relative.
12. You must have this to take part in 24 across.
13. Starting to grow.
16. Implies there are more to follow.
17. A colloquial malcontent.
19. Building.
21. More coy than criminal, oddly enough.
24. The *raison d'être* of the House.
26. An age.
27. Applicable to some batteries but not to some assaults.
28. One of a cricket quartet.
31. A water bird.
32. A noble the peers would scarcely believe.
33. A vulgar resting place.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 133

A prize of books of the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 133, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, August 18th, 1932.

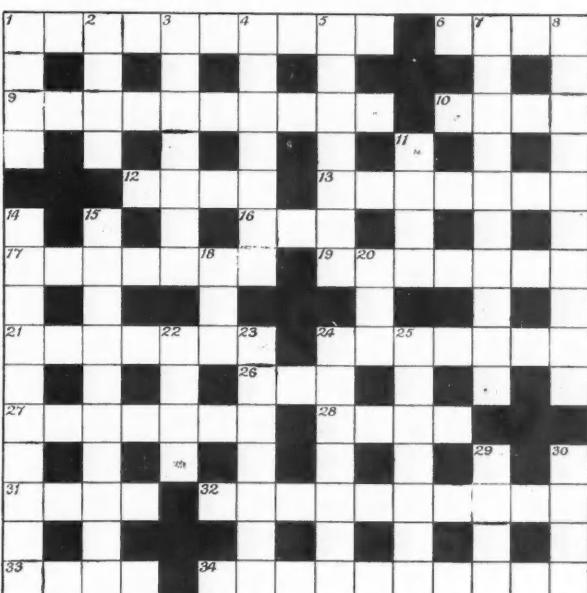
The winner of Crossword No. 131 is Lady Maud Birkbeck, 19, Empire House, Thurloe Place, S.W.7

34. What French Socialists won recently politically.

DOWN.

1. A near relative of one of 1 across.
2. A thousand and one before this is a delusion.
3. One of these was a friend of Alice.
4. An annoyingly early riser.
5. Perfume.
7. Crosswords clues sometimes ask you to do this.
8. A kind of pansy.
11. A wine of Italy.
14. Provoked.
15. Members of an Eastern race.
18. A German spa.
20. John this was a fictitious litigant.
22. A name from Russia.
23. Involuntary convulsions.
24. A rout.
25. This robber might have been a pirate in his start.
29. Obviously a *nez retroussé*.
30. One of the things we pray to be delivered from.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 133.



Name.....

Address.....



THE ALPINE MOTOR TRIAL

ONE of the stiffest motor trials held is the six days' international Alpine Trial which took place recently from Munich to San Remo, and which resulted in a complete victory for British cars, which secured all the premier awards.

In this trial the cars have to traverse 1,600 miles over the Alps to Italy, Switzerland and Austria, and climb a number of very high passes. The Coupe des Alpes, which is the team prize for cars over 2,000 c.c. in capacity, was won by the team of three Talbots driven by the Hon Brian Lewis, Mr. T. E. Rose-Richards and Mr. N. Gerrard. In the individual contest for cars of the same capacity for the Glacier Cup, Invictas filled the first three places; while Armstrong Siddeley cars were in the next three.

Rileys won the Coupe des Alpes, for cars up to 1,500 c.c. in capacity, while in the medium-powered class Fraser Nash cars were placed first and second, and a Wolseley Hornet third.

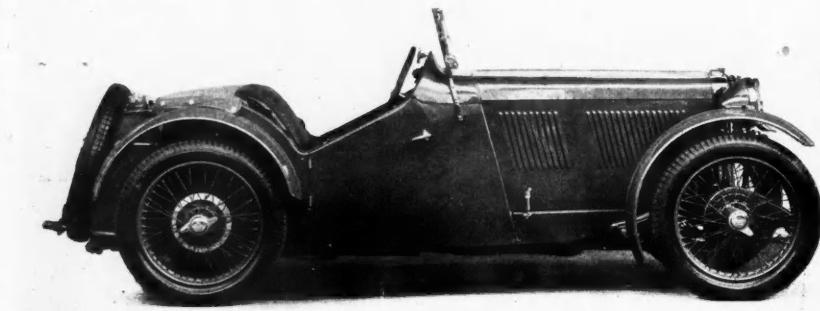
THE SINGER PROGRAMME

THE Singer programme for 1933 is a comprehensive one and embraces five main types of chassis. These are a 9 h.p. four-cylinder, a 12 h.p. four-cylinder, a 14 h.p. six-cylinder, a two-litre six-cylinder, and the Kaye Don silent six-cylinder.

The models are based largely on past experience, but they have been amalgamated in certain cases to cover the proposed sales area more effectively, while, in addition, all have been improved tremendously in detail, so as to embody the latest refinements and inventions.

Among the developments that are now common to all models are a new method of mounting the power unit so that it is completely insulated from the chassis, and making it impossible for engine vibrations to be transmitted to the driver or passengers.

The steering has been modified and now consists of a new nut and worm mechanism, with self-centring action, which, it is claimed, is very light to control.



THE NEW M.G. MIDGET "J2" TWO-SEATER

The gear box is of the latest constant mesh type, this principle being applied to second, third and top gears, so that absolute quietness is assured for all normal running.

Another novel system which has been adopted is the flexible centre clutch, which makes this part of the chassis extremely smooth in action. This, combined with the Hardy Spicer completely enclosed mechanical joints on the transmission, eliminates vibration and chatter.

Lockheed hydraulic brakes have been adopted for all of the cars; while double acting hydraulic shock absorbers make for more comfortable riding. The springs, except in the Kaye Don model, which has centralised chassis lubrication, are mounted on Silentbloc bushes, thus reducing the lubricating points to the minimum.

A new radiator design has been adopted, while all the electrical apparatus is controlled from the centre of the steering wheel. A self-starting carburettor is used, and the petrol tank is fitted at the rear.

Smarter and roomier aluminium panelled coachwork has been adopted, complete with every possible refinement, including sliding roof, bumpers at front and rear, chromium plating, special instrument panel, folding luggage grid, rear valance and a large range of colour schemes.

The "nine" has an overhead valve, overhead cam shaft type of engine; while the bodywork has been increased in dimensions, both as to length and width; while, in addition, there is a sports four-seater, with dual carburettor and large diameter instruments. The saloon is priced at £159.

The "Twelve," which is rated at 11.9 h.p., has a capacity of 1,440 c.c., side valves being used. The crank shaft is supported on three bearings, and it has a wheelbase of 9ft. 2in.

The "fourteen" has an overhead valve, overhead cam shaft engine of high efficiency, but at the same time both quietness and smoothness of running have been studied. The saloon costs £235.

A NEW M.G. MIDGET

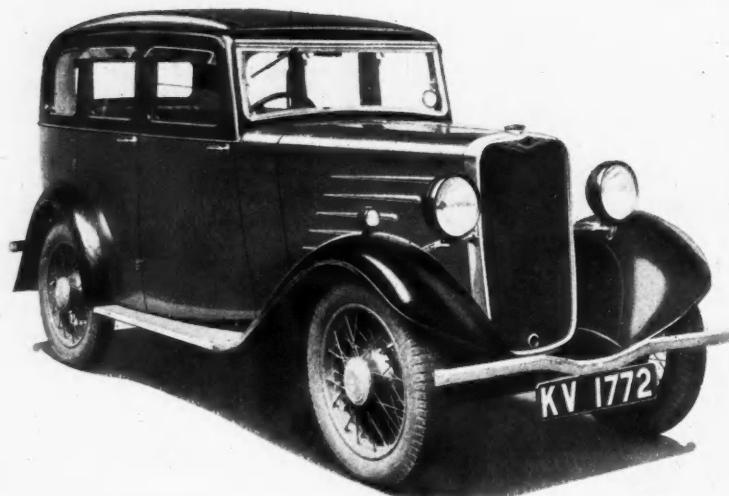
THE new M.G. Midget is a baby car costing under £200, but capable of 80 m.p.h. and really astonishing acceleration. The firm have concentrated on the 850 c.c. engine, which is taxed at £8. The engine, though extremely lively, is not supercharged, and the chassis is fitted with a four-speed gear box with constant mesh, silent third and top gears. It has, in addition, a large external tank and racing equipment, and is listed at £199 10s. As a four-seater it costs £220, and a saloonette £255. Other models, with the smaller 750 c.c. engine, with or without superchargers, are available.

The 847 c.c. engine has a bore of 57mm. and a stroke of 83mm., and has separate inlet and exhaust ports on opposite sides of the cylinders. An overhead cam-shaft is, of course, employed, with, however, a new type of valve gear. The small size 14mm. sparking plugs are used in this engine instead of the usual 18mm. size.

The increase of speed has been brought about by general improvements in the power unit, particularly with regard to the operation of the valves and the design of the cylinder heads. The new valve gear is of the type evolved for the Montlhery Midget, which was so successful in races last year.

Sports cars are often criticised on the grounds of excessive noise, but particular care has been exercised in this new M.G. to make it as silent as possible, and a silencer of very large capacity has been used, which I found to be most efficient at all speeds during a short run which I was able to have in one of these cars.

The new models were introduced in London recently by the distributors, Messrs. University Motors.



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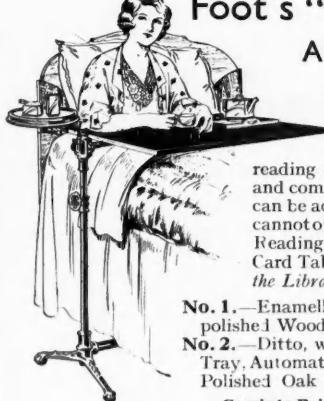
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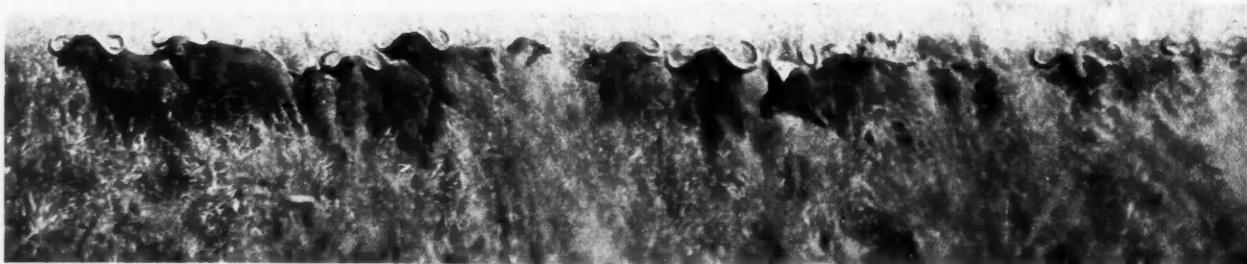


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A HOLIDAY IN KENYA COLONY



Denys Finch-Hatton

NOW that our all too brief summer is coming to a close and will soon be merged into autumn, to be followed by another of our interminable and inexorable winters, many people will be induced to make a trip to East Africa, with its delightful climate and unequalled opportunities for sport. What once was an unknown country has now been opened up and made readily accessible by the construction of the Uganda Railway and, nowadays, the journey from the coast to the vast lake of Victoria Nyanza and the lands beyond can be made on a comfortable, up-to-date train; while on the lake itself well appointed steamers ply. Nairobi, the capital of the colony, only twenty years ago was a confused *omnium gatherum* of wood and corrugated iron houses, but is to-day a prosperous, up-to-date city with fine hotels and well equipped shops. It is an admirable centre for excursions, and even those who have no ambitions in the shooting line must be interested in the opportunities afforded them for seeing animal life in the wild. In the *African Handbook and Traveller's Guide*, written by two Germans and published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin, a book no visitor to any part of Africa should be without, there is the following description of a trip from Nairobi round Mount Kenya by motor car: "After a journey of thirty miles on an excellent road through steppe and woodland, Thika is reached at the confluence of the rivers Thika and Chania which at this point form falls of great scenic beauty. The road crosses the Chania by a massive bridge immediately beside the falls, which are seventy feet in height. Thence the road descends steeply to the Mathioya valley and runs in rapid alternations of

THE BUFFALO HERD ADVANCES

ascent and descent to the beautiful Tana valley and Nyeri which lies at an altitude of 5,874ft. at the foot of Mount Kenya. Farther on Nanyuki is reached, a village which is rapidly developing into one of the summer resorts of the colony. From it in the morning and towards evening the gigantic Mount Kenya is visible in the south. Magnificent never-to-be-forgotten views are unfolded, across the forest zone to the rugged glaciers of the giant mountain from which the colony gets its

Copyright

crossed and a return is made to Nairobi *via* Thika."

Lovers of big game will find Kenya Colony a veritable hunter's paradise. The game allowed to be shot by anyone holding a visitor's licence includes elephant, hippo, oryx, wildebeeste, giraffe, etc., which may be cited as plentiful. In the *Travel Guide* issued by the Kenya and Uganda Railways a writer states that the bird life in Kenya is astonishing. On one small lake alone about twenty different species of duck and geese can be secured. Snipe, guinea fowl, francolin, sand grouse, pigeon, greater and lesser bustard and myriads of quail provide unlimited sport for shot-gun enthusiasts.



MOUNT KENYA, FROM THE HAUSBERG VALLEY

name. Beyond Nanyuki the road ascends along the mountain slope and plunges into the dense Kenya Forest. Near Meru, a Government post, is a small deeply hidden crater lake, overhung by giant trees, thickly covered by water lilies and the haunt of thousands of water birds. Meru is situated on a chain of peaks divided by ravines which are thickly wooded and are the haunt of innumerable monkeys. Soon after leaving Meru the Tana river is

TRAVEL NOTES

MOMBASA, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam can be reached direct by several English lines, three or four German lines, the Holland Africa Line, and the Messageries Maritimes. The first-class fare to Mombasa costs £68 and upwards.

The season in Kenya and Uganda varies, but is regular. As a rule, the light rains fall between October and December, and the heavy rains between March and June. For motor tours the dry periods are the more suitable, as nearly all the Kenya roads are dry-weather roads.

Italy's Royal Regatta, the most famous of all the regattas of the Italian summer season, takes place this year in Venice on September 7th, when the traditional races, which have been held along the Grand Canal from time immemorial, will be rowed. For the occasion all the bridges and houses of the city are gaily decorated with flags and festoons, and crowds throng the shores and bridges to watch the races, and, in their typical Venetian way, to cheer on or discourage the gondoliers. The winner has to snatch the red flag from the winning post.



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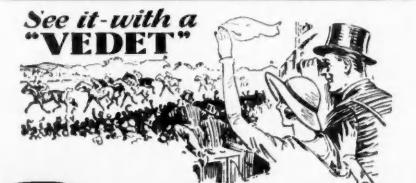


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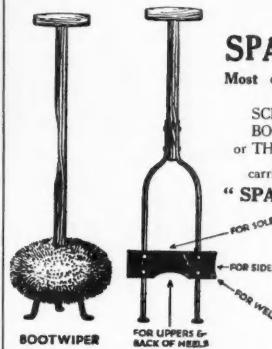
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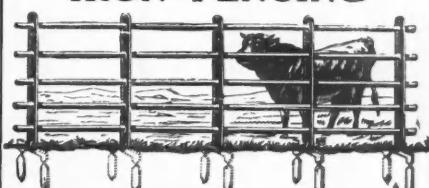
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THE DAY LILIES

IN spite of their many admirable qualities, that charming race of plants so aptly named the day lilies, has never had the recognition from gardeners that is their due. The want of interest in the past can probably be traced to the short-lived beauty of the plants in flower, but now that this fault has been remedied gardeners have no excuse for the continued neglect of such a useful and beautiful group of plants that are as happy under the rigid discipline of a border as they are in the more unconventional surroundings of the water and wild garden. Botanical discovery and the labours of the hybridist, especially during the last twenty years, have been fruitful in the production of many new species and varieties; and the modern day lilies, like so many other plant groups that have undergone intensive development at the hands of the specialist, are far superior in the form and colouring of their flowers, as well as in their habit, vigour of growth and length of flowering, to the older forms which were nearly all descendants of the European *Hemerocallis fulva* and the common day lily, *H. flava*.

None need hesitate to grow them because of any supposed difficulties in their cultivation, for there is none. They ask for nothing more than an ordinary soil rather on the moist side, which has been well dug and enriched with some well decayed manure, and an open and sunny situation. While they can be trusted to give a good account of themselves in the border, where they look remarkably handsome and effective when boldly grouped, they are never happier than when massed in generous colonies by the edge of a stream, the margins of a pool, or in the cool and moist ground of the open woodland. Where the conditions are to their liking they grow vigorously, and in the restricted confines of a border frequent splitting up of the crowns in autumn or spring is necessary to keep them within bounds. In the wild garden or by the pond, however, their free growth is an advantage rather than a fault, and there they may well be left to spread at will and form large and broad masses that are a constant delight from June until late autumn.

Though many of the newcomers to the family are superior in the size and form of their flowers and more majestic in their foliage and habit, the old *H. flava* still remains one of the best for general garden purposes. It is a sturdy plant, of excellent carriage, flourishing almost anywhere and everywhere and never failing, when it comes to flowering time in June, to overtop its dense tuft of graceful leaves with tall, elegant stems, each carrying as many as a dozen fragrant and shapely flowers of a



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A BOLD COLONY OF *H. FLAVA* IN THE OPEN CLEARANCES OF THE WOODLAND

rich canary yellow which last long enough in beauty to earn it a place in the border. As its companion in the wild garden it might have the handsome variety of *H. fulva* called *Kwanse plena*, with large double flowers of rich coppery orange which are borne in remarkable profusion. Taller growing than *H. flava*, its flower stems reaching some 4ft., it is also more vigorous and more suited for open spaces in the wild garden, where it may be left to itself, or on the banks of a small stream or pool where it can get its feet within reach of the water. Two other species that are lovers of moisture and are never seen in more robust health than when growing near water or in a good strong loam are the late-flowering *H. Thunbergii*, a tall and free grower of some 4ft., with dense tufts of narrow leaves, above which are borne an abundance of clear golden yellow, sweetly scented flowers in late July and August; and the major form of *H. aurantaca*, whose rich orange-yellow flowers are not at their best until September.

It was the coming of *H. citrina* from China early this century that, probably more than all else, directed the attention of raisers to the possibilities of the day lilies, and has been responsible for so many of the fine hybrid varieties that have developed in the last few years. A remarkably handsome plant somewhat resembling *H. flava* by forming a dense tuft of long arching leaves overtopped by flower stems reaching 3ft. and 4ft. high, *H. citrina* should figure in any collection for the sake of its lovely and sweetly scented citron yellow flowers that are generously given through late June and July. Both for the border and waterside it will prove a valuable and beautiful plant, to be set in colonies if it is to be seen at its best. The same applies to another newcomer, *H. Forrestii*, with fragrant rich yellow flowers, which succeeds quite well under drier conditions than most, only growing 18ins. high and flowering for several weeks.

Thanks to the efforts of such pioneers as Mr. George Yeld and Mr. Amos Perry, many named varieties of considerable charm and beauty and offering a wide range in colour have been produced, and if some of these are

still out of reach of the average pocket, there are others that are more plentiful and can be had at a reasonable cost. Of these the rich apricot yellow Sir Michael Foster, the orange scarlet Margaret Perry, the large orange yellow Radiant, the yellow Pyrrha, and the pure yellow, broad-petaled J. S. Gayner, with sword-like foliage, are among the best, and well worth planting, as much for the beauty of their individual flowers as for their charming effect in the mass.

G. C. TAYLOR.

THE GARDEN



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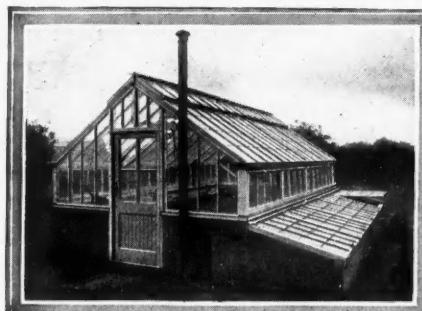
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THE LADIES' FIELD

Classic Tailor-mades and other Matters

The classic tailor-made built on severe lines has a place in every wardrobe, and just now, with the summer migration in view, it is of the greatest importance, especially when the outfit is limited. The example shown on this page is described in the following article, while the length of the new skirts and the latest schemes for the autumn where tailor-mades are concerned are likewise discussed.

EVERY complete outfit has its classic tailor-made. It has become as much the *pièce de résistance* of the wardrobe as the black silk dress was in the days of wax flowers and chenille hair nets, and just as a woman prefers to remain faithful to the ministrations of her doctor or her dentist, so does she remain equally faithful to her tailor when she has found one to suit her particular case. For if any garment depends entirely upon its cut, the plain tailor-made is the one, and assuredly we all can tell at a single glance whether or no it has been carried out by a master hand, for it is easy to detect faults which may be concealed in a more elaborate garment.

FANCY BLUE AND WHITE CHECK

Mr. Smee, of 55, South Molton Street, W.1, is always to be relied upon, and his clients come to him again and again. He is responsible for the charming coat and skirt of summer weight material shown on this page, which would be the very thing for the late summer or early autumn. The costume is of British suiting in a small fancy blue and white check, with a semi-fitting coat, and the clean lines of the suit and the smoothness of the fit speak for themselves. Mr. Smee is also making a great many flannel suits in all colours for summer wear, and for those who are going to the sea just now a flannel suit is a very useful stand-by, which likewise does yeoman service in the realm of sport.

THE NEW WAISTLINE

The talk about longer skirts for autumn tailor-mades of a severe type seems to have no foundation in fact. The ideal length, *viz.*, just a trifle below the middle of the calf, has already been reached and shows no sign of being changed, and however the skirts of our other garments may fluctuate, or even of the more elaborate tailor-mades, women in general seem to be quite content with this length for their classic suits. As to the waist being high or low, it stands to reason that the kind of suit which is always fashionable should keep a natural appearance, but in long coats, and a number of the belted coats of a fancy description, there is certainly a tendency to a higher line. The choice between belted and unbelted coats seems pretty equally divided. A new type of suit for the autumn is of deep lapis-blue faced cloth, with draped revers of pale grey fur reaching to the rather high waist belt, below which is a long flared basque, while the skirt—which, in this case, is distinctly longer, as befits a more “dressy” type of suit—reaches just below the calf and flares out at the hem. When the skirt is longer, one

notices that the tailor and dressmaker give special attention to this flared effect, which accords very well with the wide shoulders and the wide revers.

For sports wear—skirts are made with a good wrap over to give plenty of ease and comfort, or are fashioned with stitched pleats which are released half way down. Raglan shoulders are still to be seen, and, curiously enough, these do not in any way detract from the fashionable square-shouldered effect, and rather accentuate it, if anything. In some cases a buttoned strap is introduced on the shoulders, and in numbers of instances there are stitched or strapped seams, while the majority of the sports coats this year are belted.

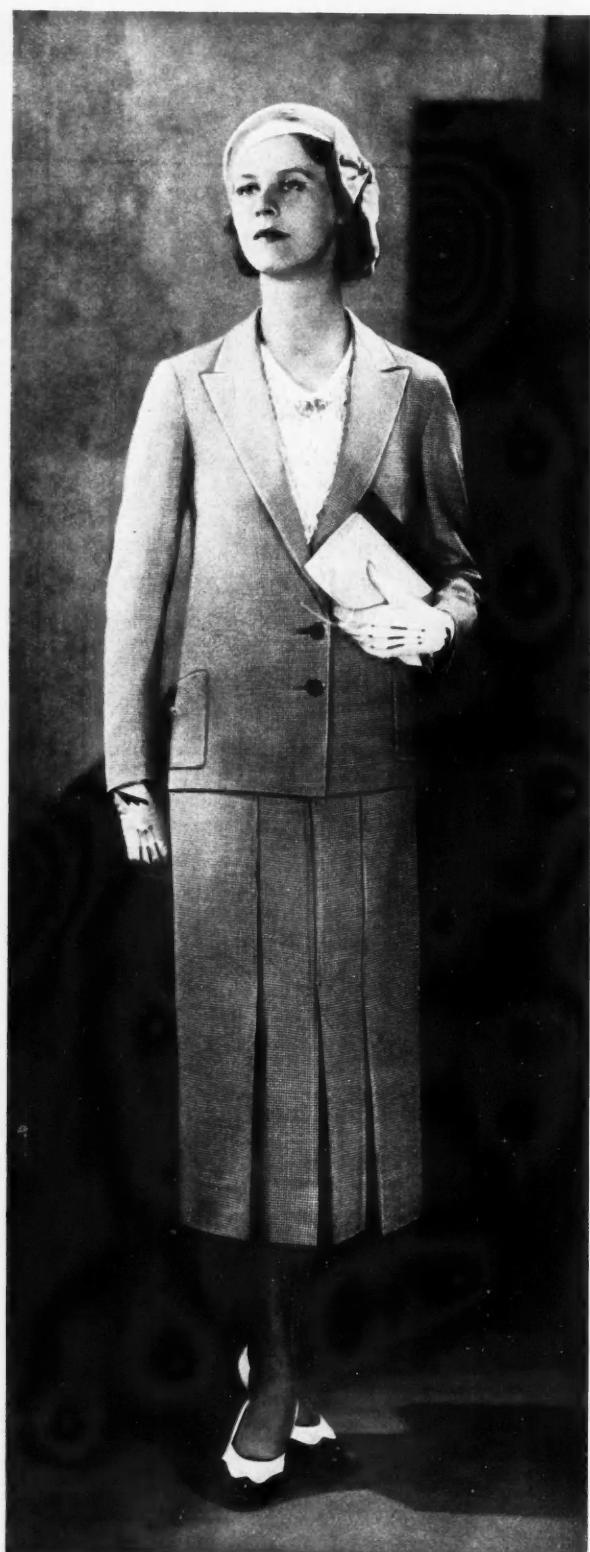
MULTI-COLOURED EMBROIDERY

In some of the dark woollen suits for the autumn the revers are covered with a thick soft white fabric worked almost solid in multi-coloured wool in a kind of Hungarian peasant design, the warm, glowing colours of the embroidery making a very pleasant contrast to a plain material. There are, besides, a good many coats and skirts designed for the autumn which are only semi-tailored, and, of course, where these are concerned their creators can introduce just as much fancy into the scheme as they care to. For the more elaborate suits with a kind of draped effect I hear that velvet will be much in vogue in all the lovely deep wine reds, grape purples and fuchsia shades which look so well when collared with black fox, ermine or smoked grey pelts. We shall still have a great deal of red and blue, and there are the browns with exquisite bronze lights which suit a fair woman with brown eyes so admirably, while chestnut will come into its own again, and autumn millinery likewise will demonstrate the popularity of velvet in all shades, a mixture of dark brown and burnt orange being one of the favourite alliances.

AUTUMN MILLINERY

Hats for the autumn are, so far, mostly small, a queer little box toque perched on one side being a novelty, though one is inclined to prophesy that the majority will be wider than they were last year. Some are trimmed in front, some behind, and some rise in a point in the centre of the crown and have a sharply turned-down brim. And though we shall still be faithful to the tilt on one side, a number of hats are designed to be pushed rather to the back of the head so as to leave both eyes clear, while, on a new model that I saw, a large bow was poised right in front across the curled-back brim.

KATHLEEN M. BARROW.



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WHERE AND HOW IT THRIVES

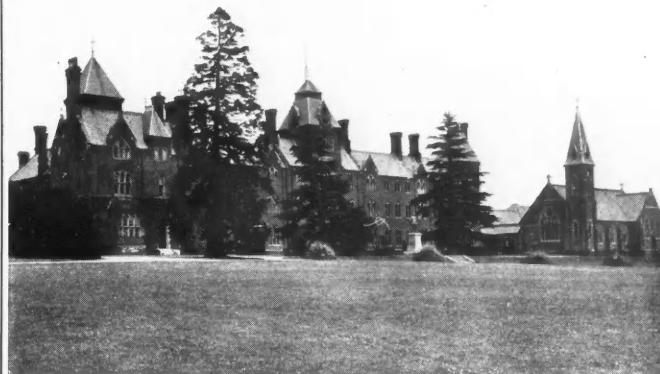
THE Headmaster of Lancing has fluttered a good many dovecots by his speech on the decadence of modern youth. Mr. Blakiston disclaims all responsibility for the interpretation which has been put upon his words, and no doubt does so rightly; but it is quite clear that the matter would not have been taken so seriously were there not lurking at the back of the public mind a suspicion that all is not what it should be with the youth of to-day. But another question immediately arises. Was there ever a time when this was not the case? As we grow up we insensibly slip into the position of critics of the present as compared with the past. When we think of our own schooldays we are apt to forget what was unpleasant and remember only what we wish to remember. There were many days, if we only remembered them, when football on Lower Side was a prospect at which even the heartiest of us quailed, and days when the idea of bowling at the nets or running about all day in the long field was anything but a refreshing prospect of manly exercise. But these doubts and tremors we have long ago forgotten. We even forget the boredom of "prep" and the terrors of examinations, and the result is that when our contemporaries begin to talk about the "softness" of modern youth, to say that they shirk the difficulties of school life as well as of life in general, we are apt to think with pardonable pride of the strenuous and Spartan life we once endured not without happiness.

All this is natural and right, but it may easily lead to mild injustice if it is really supposed that the young people of to-day are any less hardy or more characterless than their parents. We remember our schooldays as the happiest times of our lives, and if there were unhappinesses we naturally wish our children to avoid them. That is why we feel that when we make our choice of a school for John or Mary we are taking a really vital decision on their behalf. There are many matters to be considered—health, exercise, comfort and, more especially, that sense of being really at home, of not being left out in the cold, that children of parents who live abroad particularly need.

There are, of course, the great Public Schools whose virtues and traditions are unassailable; but it is often forgotten that there are many other smaller and perhaps more "homely" schools which are equally efficient and a good deal less expensive. Take, for instance, a school like Framlingham College in Suffolk, where the inclusive fees amount to a hundred guineas, and there is a 20 per cent. reduction for sons of clergy and officers. The school is situated in beautiful country and it has long and fine traditions. The late headmaster, Mr. F. W. Stocks, was one of the famous Stocks family who once played the Rest of England at hockey, and was not only a fine athlete, but an excellent scholar and a great headmaster. The traditions which Mr. Stocks did so much to make are now being most worthily carried on by his successor. Another most interesting school is Dartington, which is the latest to be established in—or, rather, around—an historic country house. Till a few years ago the great mediæval house on the banks of the Dart, near Totnes, was standing almost derelict. Now Mr. L. K. Elmhirst has made it the centre of a remarkable educational conception, in which estate management on modern lines is combined with a boys' and girls' school. The infant school has already been in operation for some little time, in a fine building designed by a prominent American architect. The junior school, providing accommodation for some 150 pupils of from eight to twelve years of age, has just been completed from designs by Mr. Oswald Milne, and the senior school is housed in the reconstructed old hall. The junior school opens next month for its first term, and those who wish their children to receive an education on modern lines should most certainly take notice of Dartington. For those of "riper years" the short courses available in estate, woodland and garden management are also to be recommended.

There are, of course, many other schools which, while they do not seek to call themselves Public Schools in the accepted sense of the words, are conducted entirely on Public School lines. Such a school is Chichester, which provides a first-class education for 95 guineas per annum. Another is Wellington School, Somerset, which should not, of course, be confused with Wellington College. Nor must it be assumed that all the good things in the modern educational world are reserved for the boys. Such schools as the Woodard Schools in Yorkshire; Queen Ethelburga's at Harrogate, to which a new and very fine boarding-house has just been added; Queen Margaret's at Scarborough; and Queen Mary's at Helmsley, are admirably and intelligently conducted. Queen's College, London, of which H.M. Queen Mary is the Patron, provides a fine general education on modern lines for girls of all ages, and in Miss G. E. Holloway, who has for some time been Acting Principal, has recently found an active and energetic Head. Another interesting educational establishment in London is the Froebel Institute, which prepares students for the examinations of the National Froebel Union and for Board of Education teaching certificates. These are only some of the ways in which modern England is developing its task of education.

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